FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 063 *30 March 1984*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Leftist Leaders Gather, Rap U.S. Policy A 1

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister on Upcoming U.S. Visit B 1
Grinspun on Foreign Debt, Default, Delegations B 1
Grinspun Denies 5-Year Grace Period Report B 3
CGT Seeks 'National Front'; Strikes Reported B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 27 Mar]
Government To Use Military Regime's Union Law B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 29 Mar]
Report on Alfonsin Union 'Delegate,' Strikes B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 28 Mar]
CGT Leader Scores Union 'Delegate' Appointment B 5
Local PI Leaders To Join UCR in 'Defection' B 5
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 28 Mar]
Measures To Control Food Prices Announced B 5

BOLIVIA

ADN Denounces 'Plots' To Murder President Siles C 1
ADN Reportedly Involved in Subversive Activities C 1
Agreements With U.S. on Coco Production Rejected C 2
U.S. Interference Protested C 2
Cultural Agreement To Be Signed With USSR C 2
Government To Announce New Economic Measures C 3
Pro-Moscow Communist Party Supports Nicaragua C 3

BRAZIL

Mexican President Arrives, Holds Talks D 1
Arrival Reported D 1
Holds Talks With Figueiredo D 1
Talks 'Cordial,' 'Positive' D 1
President To Visit Morocco, Spain in April D 1
To Discuss Trade in Spain D 1
Official Admits Purchase of 'Viking' Ammunition D 2
SUDENE: 5-Year Northeastern Drought Over D 2

CHILE

More Reportage on Day of Protest, Aftermath E 1
5 Dead, 38 Wounded, 199 Held E 1
6th Death Reported E 1
Santiago 'Calm' During Curfew E 1
Curfew Lifted E 2
Student Protest Suppressed E 2
Monsignor Evaluates Protest E 2

Gen Paredes Assesses Protest, Communist Plan E 3
Finance Minister Opposes Multilateral Debt Talks E 3
Military Court To Pass Judgment on 'Terrorists' E 3
Seguel Almost Resigns Over CNT Disagreements E 4
Government Approves Bill on Nuclear Safety E 4
Magazines Ordered To Undergo Prior Censorship E 5
Magazines Reject Measure E 6

COLOMBIA

Betancur, De la Madrid Issue Joint Declaration F 1
Government Appoints New Minister, Governor F 6
Betancur Given Report on 'Cease-Fire' Agreement F 6
Briefs: New Information, Press Secretary F 7

PARAGUAY

Exiles Protest ABC Closure in Buenos Aires [ULTIMA HORA 26 Mar] H 1
ABC Director Released From House Arrest [HOY 29 Mar] H 1
Called to Police Headquarters H 1
Police Concerned About Radio's ABC Reports [HOY 28 Mar] H 1

PERU

El Sexto Prison Riot Ends With 20 Inmates Dead J 1
Minister's Resignation Refused J 1
Media Coverage Scored J 2
Shining Path Kidnaps, Murders Two Youths J 2

MEXICO

UN Secretary General Meets With De la Madrid M 1
[EL SOL DE MEXICO 24 Mar]
Communications Satellite System Slated for 1985 M 1
Pemex' Beteta Tours France, Signs Oil Agreement M 1

PANAMA

Columnist Praises Decision Against Maneuvers [LA PRENSA 28 Mar] N 1
People's Action Party Candidate States Position N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Answers Letter From Nicaragua's Ortega P 1
Over 1,000 Men Deployed Along Nicaraguan Border P 1
[LA REPUBLICA 18 Mar]
Guard May Shoot Down Unidentified Aircraft P 2
[LA PRENSA LIBRE 20 Mar]

EL SALVADOR

Electoral Council Continues Issuing Returns P 2
Ahuachapan, San Vicente Totals P 2
La Paz, Chalatenango Results P 3

CCE President Terms Runoff 'Virtually Reality' P 4
Election Computer Engineer Explains Resignation P 4
CCE's Excluding Newsmen From Vote Count Hit P 5
ARENA's D'Aubuisson on Election Results, Runoff P 5
D'Aubuisson Discusses Contadora, Rebels P 7
[Bogota EL TIEMPO 24 Mar]
FMLN Alleges Army Harassment of Nonvoters [Venceremos] P 7
FMLN Commander Torres on Election, Tactics P 8
[Baden-Baden ARD Television] P 8
FMLN's Guerra Discusses Conditions for Dialogue P 8
[Baden-Baden ARD Television]
Farabundo Marti Notes 54th Anniversary of PCES P 9

GUATEMALA

Mejia Reportedly To Attend C.A. Summit in U.S. P 9
Mejia Discusses Joint Maneuvers, Dialogue P 9
Mejia Comments on Nicaragua's Unpaid Loan P 10
Clashes With Subversives in North Reported P 10

HONDURAS

Foreign Secretariat To Probe Guatemala Murders P 11
Nicaraguans Bomb Border Regions, Kill Child P 11
Salvadoran Refugees Protest Move to Olanchito [TIEMPO 26 Mar] P 12

NICARAGUA

Commentary Compares Hart, Mondale Policies P 12
Trade Ministry Scores U.S. on Sugar Quota P 13
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 22 Mar]
Planning Minister Ruiz Hails 'Urgent' USSR Aid P 14
[BARRICADA 24 Mar]
Humberto Ortega Leaves for DPRK, USSR Visits P 15
'Urgent' UN Security Council Meeting Requested P 16
Boats, Ships Hit by Mines, 'Piranha' Boats P 16
'Piranhas' Came From Ship P 16
Mines Off Corinto P 16
Panamanian Ship Machine-Gunned P 16
D'Escoto Protests Land, Sea Attacks to Honduras P 17
Two Soviet Seamen Discharged From Hospital P 18
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 23 Mar]
Electoral Law Implemented by Publication P 18
COSEP President Seeks Boycott of Elections [BARRICADA 23 Mar] P 18
Judge Raps COSEP Stance P 19
C.A. Unionist Party To Seek Registration P 19
Police Dismantle Revolutionary Group in Masaya P 19
[LA PRENSA 24-25 Mar]
Official Says 135 Contras Killed in 15 Days P 20
New Commando Group Takes Credit for Sea Attacks P 20
FDN: Soviet Ship Not Hit by Type of Mine It Laid P 21
FDN Says Mines Will Stay Until Sandinists Leave P 21
Robelo Announces ARDE Delegation To Tour Europe P 22
[Voice of Sandino]
Reportage on Ruiz' Activities in Czechoslovakia P 22
[cross-reference]

CUBA

Castro Claims U.S. 'Intervention' in El Salvador Q 1
Soviet Naval Officers Continue Activities Q 1
Starozhilov Stresses Solidarity Q 2
Terms Visit Tradition Q 2
Fuente Signs 1984 Trade Protocol With PRC Q 3
Blanco Seeks Greater Access to UK Markets Q 3
Rodriguez Receives New Pakistani Ambassador Q 3
Leaders Sign Condolence Book at Guinea Embassy Q 4
Castro Urges Less Fuel, Energy Consumption Q 4
Aguirre del Cristo Views Peace, Nuclear Threat Q 4
Hijacked Delta Plane Returns to United States Q 5
Reagan Policy Said Aimed at Increasing Tension Q 5
Policy of 'Terror, Blood' Q 5
Shultz Cited on U.S. Options in El Salvador Q 6
Salvadoran Elections Marked by Disorganization Q 6
Held Under Military Guard Q 7
CCE Further Discredits Poll Q 7
Guatemalan Army Forces Men To Join Patrols Q 7
Nicaragua's Ortega Seeks Halt to U.S. 'Aggression' Q 7
Denounces U.S. Actions to UN Q 8
Nicaragua's Defense Minister To Visit USSR Q 8
Czechoslovak President Receives Nicaragua's Ruiz Q 9
Nicaragua Issues Protest Note on Liberian Ship Q 9
Nicaraguan Assembly Issues Document on Meeting Q 9
Peruvian Papers Report Killing of 40 Peasants Q 10
Mexican, Colombian Presidents Sign Declaration Q 10
Bosch Quoted on Dominican-IMF Negotiations Q 10

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President Defends IMF Agreement, Urges Support R 1
[LISTIN DIARIO 20 Mar]
Radio Station Closed; Manager To Stand Trial R 1
[LISTIN DIARIO 20 Mar]

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Parliament Dissolved, Elections Upcoming S 1
UN Agricultural Development Implemented S 1

BERMUDA

Hong Kong Firm Moves To Avoid Lease Expiration S 1

DOMINICA

Charles on Grenada Peacekeeping Involvement S 1

GRENADA

New Party Charges Ill Treatment of Immigrants S 2

JAMAICA

Standby Credit Negotiations With IMF Concluded S 2
GLEANER Director Wants Privately Owned Radio, TV S 3
Trade Balance With Canada Remains Favorable S 4
Government Signs Agreement With Occidental Oil S 4
Government Proposes Postponing Local Elections S 4

ST LUCIA

80 Policemen Trained in Paramilitary Tactics S 5

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Minister on Continuing Protectionist Policies S 6

GUYANA

DLM Statement Calls for Elections in 1985 T 1
WPA Expresses Surprise at CLP Leader's Statement T 1
5,000 Citizens in Canada as Illegal Immigrants T 2
Briefs: Canadian Dairy Grant T 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Electoral Tribunal Announces Election Figures V 1
Unidentified Men Attack Post, Seize Weapons V 1

SURINAME

Finance Minister on Economy, Lack of Currency V 1

LEFTIST LEADERS GATHER, RAP U.S. POLICY

PA221949 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1848 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Bogota, 22 Mar (DPA) -- Latin American leftist leaders in Bogota today criticized the U.S. military presence in Central America and said that "sooner or later, the Latin American countries that are under dictatorial regimes will fully reestablish their democratic freedoms."

The 4-day meeting of leftist Latin American leaders began in Bogota with the presence of important political figures of the area, most of whom are in exile.

In reviewing the current situation in Central America and the relations of Central American leaders with leaders from other Latin American countries, Juan Bosch, former president of the Dominican Republic, said that "there is tyranny" in El Salvador. He also defended the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua and warned that if the United States continues its policy of interventionism in Central America there would be little reason to be optimistic about the future of the Caribbean region.

Bosch said that "the United States believes in a military solution for Central America" and recalled the fact that last week the U.S. Congress approved an additional $21 million "to strengthen the Somozist army led by the CIA."

Bosch denied that there is also military intervention by the USSR in the area, despite the presence of Cuban advisers in Nicaragua.

The participants in the meeting include Colombian leftist leaders and Latin American political celebrities, including Bosch; Hortensia Bussi de Allende, widow of Salvador Allende, former president of Chile; Guillermo Ungo, president of El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front; Roberto Arguello, chief justice of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court; and other leaders from Chile, Uruguay, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON UPCOMING U.S. VISIT

PY291310 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Interview with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo by reporter Roberto Muney at the El Ombu Club meeting in Buenos Aires; 28 Mar -- live]

[Excerpts] [Muney] Mr Foreign Minister, has your trip to the United States to meet with Secretary of State George Shultz and Henry Kissinger been confirmed?

[Caputo] Yes, it has been confirmed. I believe I am leaving on the 7th and I will stay in New York and Washington for most of the week that runs from 9 to 13 April. I have a full agenda and one of the points on that agenda is precisely my meeting with Secretary of State Shultz and also with Henry Kissinger.

[Muney] What topics will be discussed?

[Caputo] Well, obviously the various matters that pertain to bilateral relations and hemispheric relations, U.S.-Latin American relations.

[Muney] We know about your intensive activities. And, now we are going to have the opportunity of promoting closer ties with Mexico. Am I right?

[Caputo] Yes, you are right. You know that we are going to have the pleasure and honor of receiving President De la Madrid on 2 April. This is another landmark in the path of closer ties with Mexico and this new stage began when I visited Mexico some weeks ago. Therefore, we are eagerly awaiting the Mexican president's visit in order to demonstrate our people's, our country's, interest in having closer ties with Mexico.

GRINSPUN ON FOREIGN DEBT, DEFAULT, DELEGATIONS

PY300222 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The economy minister today spoke at the congress building on financial matters and on the draft budget bill. He specifically addressed the members of the budget and finance commission of the Chamber of Deputies, which is chaired by the UCR [Radical Civic Union] lawmaker Ruben Rabanal.

Before he entered the congress building, where the commission was meeting, Bernardo Grinspun was questioned by the press. He denied that the letter of intent that Argentina is to submit to the IMF is requesting a period of grace for the settlement of the foreign debt, as well as setting deadlines or interest rates, which actually should be directly negotiated with the foreign creditor banks and not with the IMF. After insisting that there is much confusion regarding this point, Grinspun advanced the following explanation to the Radio Nacional reporter assigned to the congress:

[Begin recording] [Grinspun] The terms for restructuring our debt with private banks are not negotiated with the IMF. This is a completely separate issue. From the very outset, we have explained that the negotiations with private banks are not tied to negotiations with the IMF. What you are referring to, that is, the periods of grace, interest rates, and the rest of the conditions, is related to our debt with private banks and not with the IMF.

[First unidentified reporter] These are the statements that Minister Grinspun made shortly befor entering the congress building to report on financial matters before the budget and finance commission of the Chamber of Deputies. [end recording]

Later, at noon, Grinspun attended a luncheon held in his honor by the Argentine chamber of advertisers. After the luncheon, Grinspun again made statements to the press that gathered there. A Radio Nacional reporter was again present and asked Grinspun whether he could confirm that the Eximbank has actually sent a notice stating that it had reportedly decided to suspend new credits and guarantees for Argentina. Grinspun replied:

[Begin recording] [Grinspun] I have not received any notification. The news that I have on hand comes from the morning dailies. As soon as we receive that [words indistinct] notification we will be acting accordingly.

[Raido Nacional reporter] On this point, Mr Minister, the morning dailies are speaking of a possibility that Argentina may be declared in default sometime during the first 2 weeks of April and the difficulties that Argentina will run into should it fail to settle its debt with some banks in the U.S., banks which have set a deadline of 31 March. Would this be a snag in the talks?

[Grinspun] No. First, let us wait until things actually take place and let us not be ominous. I feel that Argentina will not be declared in default [in English] and we shall see how we solve this problem.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, another report published this morning quotes the IDB, specifically Ortiz Mena, as saying that the IDB will not guarantee the d bts from Latin American countries...

[Grinspun, interrupting] No, no. The IDB is guaranteeing and will guarantee the debt from Latin American countries, because of the role it plays. We have requested that the IDB [words indistinct] conduct studies on the settlement of the foreign debt of the Latin American countries. Those students are to include the idea that we advanced during the roundtable held last Sunday in Punta del Este that bonds, covering part of the foreign debt, be issued the IDB and that the IDB issue bonds to the creditor banks who hold the foreign debt of the Latin American countries, an idea which I believe will be accepted. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] How would you rate the chances for reaching an agreement?

[Grinspun] I think that we are fairly close to reaching an agreement. The fundamentals for reaching an agreement are what we have already said, that a policy is maintained here for curbing inflation, mainly the economic [word indistinct] and that salaries be kept at a normal level.

[Second unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, in a few hours the Indian president is about to arrive on an important mission, and also the Mexican president will arrive on 4 April. Also here is a delegation from Miami. What do all these delegations mean to you?

[Grinspun] Well, each one of them has different characteristics. They are proof of the importance that Argentina has gained in the world, and these [words indistinct] delegations, some of them with concrete issues of a financial and commercial nature. [end recording]

GRINSPUN DENIES 5-YEAR GRACE PERIOD REPORT

PY291510 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1434 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Mar (DYN) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun denied today that Argentina has asked its international creditors for a 5-year period of grace to pay its external debt and he stressed that "up to the present time there are no deadlines, no dates, and no interest rates [porcentajes]."

The minister made this statement just after arriving at 1125 [GMT] at the Congress to meet with the Radical bloc of deputies. He was accompanied by Planning Secretary Juan Sourbielle, Finance Secretary Norberto Bertaina, and Commerce Secretary Ricardo Campero. Grinspun also said that he would talk with the Justicialist deputies if they invited him.

CGT SEEKS 'NATIONAL FRONT'; STRIKES REPORTED

PY281540 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Leaders of the unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) and the Movement for Integration and Development (MID) issued a joint statement calling on the government to "implement a global economy policy" after meeting for almost two hours last night in what marked the start of a CGT effort to create a "national front" to solve the nation's socioeconomic crisis. Last night's meeting headed by CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini and MID President Arturo Frondizi "reached agreements" on the need to find solutions to wage problems, inflation, and the foreign debt. The two groups accused the government of not assuming the responsibility for solving these problems.

Strike activity continued meanwhile with power and chemical workers holding two-hour work stoppages as part of their respective "battle plans" in demand of wage hikes and employment guarantees, and part of the 90,000-strong Auto Workers' Union (SMATA) gearing up for today's 24-hour strike by that sector.

The 60,000-strong Power Workers Union readied for today's tougher four-hour work stoppage and tomorrow's nation-wide 24-hour strike despite the Labour Ministry's attempts to dissuade the strikers. If their demands are not met the protestors will decide at a plenary meeting on Thursday which new actions to take.

Tomorrow's SMATA strike was reportedly backed by important Buenos Aires Province union branches such as Ford, though most of the interior branches, including those in Cordoba, have refused to go along. SMATA-Cordoba leader Jose Campelloni said 80 percent of union members would boycott the strike.

Press, bank, textile, food, insurance, and telephone workers yesterday also continued in their various protest stages, all of which include or are nearing strike action.

Labour issues were reheated in Congress where Justicialist and Radical deputies failed to agree on how the Minimum Wage Board, proposed by the executive branch, should be composed. The Peronist caucus demands that the CGT be the only labour grouping on the Board and protests the president's privilege, assigned in the bill, of designating the Board members.

A proposal aimed at closer relations between the CGT and opposition union groupings was meanwhile made by the "union work committee," which called on all groups to agree to hold secret and direct union elections. The committee, made up of three opposition groupings, proposed to the CGT and the Committee of 20 that leaders of each union call for and control their respective elections.

GOVERNMENT TO USE MILITARY REGIME'S UNION LAW

PY300111 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The Government yesterday said it would implement the military regime's trade union reorganization law (22.105) as it was the "only legal instrument left" after the Sanate rejected a Radical draft bill earlier this month. The announcement was made in a decree formally appointing Pasta Workers Union secretary general Hugo Barrionuevo as President Raul Alfonsin's "personal delegate" in overseeing the reorganization of the unions. Barrionuevo is to formally take up his post today in a ceremony to be held at the CGT headquarters.

REPORT ON ALFONSIN UNION 'DELEGATE,' STRIKES

PY281757 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday appointed Pasta Workers Union Secretary-General Hugo Barrionuevo his "personal delegate" in overseeing the return to normalcy within the union movement, in what Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez said indicates the "conciliatory spirit needed to overcome sectoral interests."

The 24-hour Auto Workers Union (SMATA) strike meanwhile met with near total success in the federal capital and the Greater Buenos Aires industrial belt, but was almost completely boycotted in the interior by union members who earlier said the strike was being used for "political" reasons.

Other strike activity yesterday included four-hour work stoppages by the 60,000-strong Power Workers Union, which will today stage a nation-wide 24-hour strike despite Labour Ministry efforts to resolve the wage and job security conflict. Energy consumers may be affected by the national strike, the union said.

Barrionuevo, a leader of the Committee of 20 which in January split with what is now the unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT), admitted he would not receive immediate support by CGT leaders but added that "when they see that I'm still the same guy, they'll understand and agree to discuss" the union issue, which centres on getting the CGT and the government to agree on an internal electoral process. The president will confirm Barrionuevo, who receives the level of government secretary, sometime within the next days. Barrionuevo, who immediately resigned his union posts, will have his offices within the traditional CGT building at Azopardo 802. One of the four CGT secretaries-general, Jorge Triaca, was first to react to the designation, wishing Barrionuevo "the best of luck" but doubted success since the post "is apparently under the Labour Ministry's control."

Yesterday's SMATA strike, called by former Secretary-General Jose Rodriguez and opposed by SMATA Secretary-General and Justicialist national Deputy Ruben Cardozo, shut down the Buenos Aires Ford and Mercedes Benz plants, but was ineffective in the important Cordoba plants such as Renault.

The 180,000-strong Bankers Association placed its members on a "state of alert" and might announce tougher measures if its wage demands are not met, union Secretary-General Juan Zanola announced yesterday.

The unified CGT today meets with top Justicialist Party leaders, including First Vice-President Lorenzo Miguel, himself a Metal Workers Union leader.

CGT LEADER SCORES UNION 'DELEGATE' APPOINTMENT

PY291718 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] In connection with the report relayed by our reporter at the Congress building about the meeting held there this morning between CGT [General Confederation of Labor] leaders Saul Ubaldini and Jorge Triacca and Senator Horacio Bravo of Salta's Justicialist Party, we can say that Triacca made statements during the meeting. He expressed his belief that the possible implementation of Law No 22105 on labor union organizations and the appointment of Hugo Barrionuevo to settle the labor union negotiations show that the government is not really willing to democratize unions. He said that Barrionuevo's appointment could interfere with and complicate even more the negotiations between union leaders and the government.

LOCAL PI LEADERS TO JOIN UCR IN 'DEFECTION'

PY281732 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] Intransigent Party (PI) leaders from the Buenos Aires district of San Isidro announced yesterday that they will join the Radical Civic Union [UCR] in order to participate in "the third historical movement" advocated by the ruling party. San Isidro PI leader Juan Carlos Rago and ex-PI Senator Eduardo Prado said at a press conference held at the Radical Party offices in San Isidro that "there is little motivation to work" in the PI, led by Oscar Alende. Radical Deputy Leopoldo Moreau, also present at the conference, announced that "other political groups," including some "social Christian" sectors and some unidentified "organic structures of Justicialism" will follow suit within the next few days. PI Deputy Raul Rabanaque Caballero for his part dismissed the importance of the defection, pointing out that Prado and Rago "were followed by only 50 or 60 people."

MEASURES TO CONTROL FOOD PRICES ANNOUNCED

PY280326 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Ricardo Campero, the secretary of commerce, has said that price indexes will show substantial improvement in April. He stressed that now, more than ever, the government is determined to fight inflation through a price control policy and through the reduction of public spending.

He denied that the price control measures have failed, although he admitted that there were problems with food products. In this regard, he pointed out that since no action had been taken to regulate food prices, the new measures will place food prices under control. The problem involving food prices, he said, arose because of the limited supply; that is, while the current production level is the same as 100 days ago, the demand has increased as a result of the increased income of consumers.

Campero noted that if the price control measures are suspended now, new factors will appear in the distribution of income and a price escalation will follow. This situation could be dealt with only with a reduction of demand, to be attained through a reduction in salaries and in the number of jobs. This is specifically what the government is trying to avoid.

He then said that the democratic transition from a chaotic economy to an economic system of high production and consumption levels is a challenge; he also justified the price control system which, he explained, is a bridge between the two situations.

ADN DENOUNCES 'PLOTS' TO MURDER PRESIDENT SILES

PY291350 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Plots exist to murder the president of the Republic. This statement was made yesterday in a press conference called by the party of General Hugo Banzer Suarez, the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN].

ADN leader (Eudoro Galindo) stated that his party has precise information on the actions of the extreme left which has organized armed groups to unleash a wave of violence in the country. (Galindo) made the following statement to reporters:

[Begin recording] The group which is training the extremists seeks to achieve its objective by faking the actions of alleged guerrillas. They pretend to solve the aggravated political, economic, and social situation by way of a disaster; disrupting the democratic institutions and dividing the Armed Forces.

The escalation of violence by the extreme left has been organized through regular armed elements trained in Cuba. These paramilitary groups of the left, which have infiltrated into important union, (?military), and government organizations, will reportedly begin their operations under alleged actions of national political parties.

The idea of murdering the president of the Republic and top government officials is a fundamental part of the left's extremist plan. Moreover, in order to protect themselves internationally, they have conceived the idea of accusing democratic sectors of the country of committing these crimes. [end recording]

The ADN spokesman added that general elections must be held in the country as soon as possible. He said that President Siles Zuazo must proceed to call for general elections immediately, he stated.

To sum up, ADN has denounced the existence of plots by the extreme left to murder President Hernan Siles Zuazo, and added that general elections must be held immediately.

ADN REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PY292200 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN], one of Bolivia's important political parties, is reportedly involved in subversive activities. This announcement was made by Gustavo Sanchez, under secretary of the Interior Ministry, in Cochabamba this morning. Under Secretary Sanchez disclosed that the subversive activities were discovered by intelligence services of the Interior Ministry. We have a report on this matter from our correspondent in Cochabamba.

[Begin relay] Gustavo Sanchez, under secretary of the Interior Ministry, reported that the ADN is involved in subversive activities against the democratic regime headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo. During a meeting with journalists Sanchez revealed that intelligence services found out that ADN members met in (Clijamo) Province where agreements were reached to demand that elections be held or -- on the contrary -- that a coup be (?carried out).

When commenting on press reports that the leftist would try to kill President Siles, Sanchez said that only the paramilitary groups would try to kill President Siles and that the leftists do not agree with this idea. Asked about the accusations made by ADN through its spokesman Eudoro Galindo, Sanchez said that the left does not have [words indistinct] paramilitary groups.

The under secretary emphasized that the government will defend the democratic goverment at all costs and that necessary measures are being taken. He also said that the people he mentioned will be arrested in the next few hours on charges of subversion. [end relay]

AGREEMENTS WITH U.S. ON COCA PRODUCTION REJECTED

PY291423 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Agrarian workers from Chapare have demanded that the government abolish the decrees signed with the United States on the eradication of coca. This decision was made at the special congress of Chapare agrarian workers which ended yesterday with a rally through the main streets of Cochabamba.

[Begin relay from Cochabamba] The congress of Chapare agrarian workers demands that the government abolish the five decrees signed with the U.S. Government, considering them to be unlawful and detrimental to national interests. More than 15,000 peasants from Chapare and nearby areas gathered this afternoon on the main streets of this city to attend the rally on 14 de Septiembre Street, where several speeches were made, most notably those by Carlos Menezes, secretary general of Chapare radio operators, and of (Salin Rodriguez), who pointed out that the government must repeal the decrees signed for the eradication of coca. Moreover, this congress held throughout the entire week, in the tropical zone of Chapare, decided to decree a state of emergency until 5 April. If the decrees are not abolished by then they will adopt measures which have not yet been revealed. [end relay]

U.S. Interference Protested

PY291458 Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] La Paz, 28 Mar (AFP) -- It has been reported in La Paz today that approximately 5,000 peasants tried to occupy the offices of the Narcotics Department of Cochabamba, in the central part of the country, to protest against U.S. Embassy interference in the coca substitution issue.

In the wake of this incident, Cochabamba policemen were declared in a state of alert and personnel were deployed to prevent possible peasant aggression.

According to the report, some peasants who had allegedly tried to block streets in Cochabamba were detained. It was also reported that the peasant sector will allow neither the implementation of certain coca substitution decrees nor the U.S. Government's interference in this affair because it threatens national sovereignty.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH USSR

PY291833 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Bolivia and the Soviet Union will reactivate their mutual cultural exchanges with the signing of an agreement by Carlos Rivas Grana, under secretary for foreign affairs, and (Arkadiy Glukhov), the Soviet ambassador to La Paz.

The document establishes an agreement between the National Bolivian Television Enterprise, Channel 7, and the Production Committee of the USSR for a 2-year exchange of national films.

GOVERNMENT TO ANNOUNCE NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY292000 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpt] During an interview with Radio Panamericana this morning Finance Minister Fernando Baptista Gumucio announced that in the next few days the government is going to release several measures aimed at achieving the economic reorganization of the country.

Minister Baptista Gumucio in answer to questions from journalists said that the new legal measures will not be a new economic package as reported in the last few days. He added that the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo is working very hard to reorganize the national economy.

PRO-MOSCOW COMMUNIST PARTY SUPPORTS NICARAGUA

PY270143 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] The pro-Moscow Communist Party, through a declaration by its Political Commission headed by Marcos Tomic, has expressed its total support for the Nicaraguan people who are now confronting U.S. aggression. Recently, the top echelon of the Nicaraguan Government and the Directorate of the Sandinist Front have called on the peoples of the world to reject and block the interventionist plans of the imperialists, the declaration says.

Despite the fact that this is an election year in the United States, the Reagan administration is stepping up its aggressive intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador every day, the declaration states.

It finally notes that the insane warmongering policy of the current U.S. administration is consonant with the objectives and plans of the imperialists.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

Arrival Reported

PY290300 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Late this afternoon, President Joao Figueiredo received Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid at the Brasilia Air Force base. President De la Madrid will pay an official 5-day visit to Brazil. After the greetings, the two presidents and other government officials listened to the national anthems of the countries played by an Air Force band. After the ceremony, the Mexican president reviewed the Air Force, Navy, and Army troops honoring him.

Holds Talks With Figueiredo

PY291645 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] President Figueiredo is hosting his Mexican colleague, Miguel de la Madrid, in Brasilia. The talks that they are holding involve bilateral interests and the international economic situation, especially the Latin American situation.

Talks 'Cordial,' Positive

PY300023 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpt] President Joao Figueiredo received Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals this morning and held his first working meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid at 1100. The meeting was also attended by the foreign ministers and the ambassadors of the two countries. After the meeting, the Mexican president said that the talks with President Figueiredo were cordial and very positive, and that bilateral ties have been traditionally cordial and friendly.

[Begin De la Madrid recording] We are trying to promote bilateral trade. The two countries are confronting similar economic problems and we can help each other. Brazil has attained an extraordinary industrial development and it can become a major market for Mexican products. [end recording]

PRESIDENT TO VISIT MOROCCO, SPAIN IN APRIL

PY300021 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Itamaraty today announced that President Joao Figueiredo will pay an official visit to Morocco from 9 to 11 April at the invitation of King Hassan II. The president will also pay an official visit to Spain from 12 to 14 April at the invitation of King Juan Carlos. Itamaraty regards President Figueiredo's visit to Morocco as an opportunity to promote commercial ties between the two countries, which have thus far been weak.

To Discuss Trade in Spain

PY291558 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0731 GMT 29 Mar 84

[By Francisco Figueroa]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 29 Mar (EFE) -- Reliable local sources have told EFE that Brazil has agreed to hold talks with Spain at the ministerial level to discuss the commercial problems that jeopardize bilateral relations, after receiving a harsh message from the Spanish Government.

After considerable delay, the Brazilian Military Government has agreed to discuss, at the level of economy ministers, the problem of the bilateral trade balance, which in 1983 for Spain was one of the worst possible deficits with any single country.

Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto was unexpectedly included in President Joao Figueiredo's official entourage for the latter's trip to Spain. Figueiredo will stay in Madrid from 11 to 14 April.

Observers feel that the inclusion of Delfim Netto, a powerful minister, in the president's entourage is designed to satisfy the Spaniards and also to create an atmosphere of good political will for General Figueiredo's stay in Madrid at the time when trade relations are tense.

The Brazilian Government did not plan to conduct any negotiations whatsoever concerning Spain's chronic trade deficit with Brazil, which worsened in 1983, during Figueiredo's visit.

"President Figueiredo will visit Spain as chief of state and will not focus on these matters which fall within the jurisdiction of the government. No doubt we will seek a better opportunity to hold commercial negotiations," Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro told EFE last week. However, after receiving a harsh message from the Santa Cruz Palace and pursuant to negotiations conducted by Spanish Ambassador Miguel Aldasor, the Figueiredo administration agreed that the presidential trip will be "a suitable opportunity" to discuss the matter at the ministeral level.

OFFICIAL ADMITS PURCHASE OF 'VIKING' AMMUNITION

PY281425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0449 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 23 Mar (EFE) -- The Brazilian Government today admitted that the ship Viking which was seized in Italy last Sunday, is transporting an ammunition shipment "legally" purchased by the Brazilian Army. Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Ricardo Carvalho told EFE that the ammunition, the origin of which he declined to reveal, had been purchased from the U.S. company "Shewood" through a "regular and common" commercial transaction. The spokesman said that the purchase was made by the Brazilian Army Military Commission for purchase of weapons which is stationed in Washington.

The official source exempted the Brazilian Government from any responsibility for possible irregularities in the transportation of ammunition. "The seller or the transporter are liable for any such irregularities. Under the agreement signed, Brazil's responsibility began only upon the delivery of the ammunition shipment at the Rio de Janeiro port," he said. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that his government maintains that the Brasilian Army purchased the ammunition only.

SUDENE: 5-YEAR NORTHEASTERN DROUGHT OVER

PY281150 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Uetwork in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The SUDENE [Superintendency for Development of the Northeast] considers that the situation has returned to normal in the northeast. Superintendent (Mandredo Salmi has travelled throughout Ceara State and he has verified that the rains have overcome the problem of the drought. Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Praiba, and Bahia States have also benefited from the rains. [Two names indistinct] and Sergipe States have also overcome the drought. Piaui and Maranhao States can now forget the 5-year drought.

MORE REPORTAGE ON DAY OF PROTEST, AFTERMATH

5 Dead, 38 Wounded, 199 Held

PY290235 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 28 Mar 84

[By Eduardo Segovia]

[Text] The death toll due to the [27 March] protest has now reached five.

Erika Sandoval Caro, aged 13, died this morning at 1055. Her home is located at 4705, 5 de Abril Street, apartment No 23, Maipu district. A bullet struck her in her right temple, and she had been in serious condition. The information has just been confirmed by the Institute of Neurosurgery. This then reportedly brings to three the number of people who died in Santiago, and five throughout Chile.

38 persons were admitted to hospitals. A total of 9 people were shot with bullets. Two stores were robbed. A total of 199 persons were detained during incidents; 13 persons for violating the curfew, and 110 persons throughout Chile. Punta Arenas accounts for the largest number of detainees, 75 persons.

These are the so-called official figures so far. To recap, the death toll is now five. Erika Sandoval Caro, aged 13, who was shot in the head died this morning at 1055 at the Institute of Neurosurgery.

6th Death Reported

PY291250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1223 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Mar (EFE) -- Elena Farias Quiroz, 85, is the sixth victim of the day of protest that was carried out 27 March. She died after inhaling tear gas. According to information released by her grandchild, Carlos Podest, Elena Farias suffered a fainting spell on the night of the 27th when Carabineros launched tear gas bombs to disperse a demonstration that was being held in the neighborhood of her home. According to this morning's LA TERCERA, the old woman died while she was being attended at an emergency unit of the health service. Her relatives were not told of her death for some hours.

Santiago 'Calm' During Curfew

PY291353 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Overall the situation in the metropolitan area was calm during the curfew.

Subversives planted explosives at the base of lamp posts causing blackouts in some neighborhoods in the southern part of the city. Four persons in a black Opala planted a bomb at the base of a lamp post located at the San Nicolas and Ochagavia intersection. Another bomb explosion damaged a transformer located in the (La Rejas) area. Subversives and vandals also tried to establish barricades in Macul area at the intersection of Departmental and (?Walter) Martinez and at the intersection of Lo Ovalle and Gran Avenida where there was an explosion caused by a Molotov cocktail. Similar incidents took place in San Miguel on Carlos Valdovinos street, and at 600 Recoleta street where a lamp post was damaged and an unidentified minor was injured by a bomb blast. Carabineros intervened at the proper time in all incidents with the objective of safeguarding public order but there were no tragic incidents reported.

Curfew Lifted

PY292014 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Interior Under Secretary Luis Simon Figueroa today announced that the curfew has been lifted and that only a vehicle mobilization restriction will be imposed between 0100 and 0500. He added that order prevails and that there were only a few violent actions including the attack against a Carabineros barracks in Pudahuel where one person died and some Carabineros officials were wounded.

Student Protest Suppressed

PY300207 Paris AFP in Spanish 0137 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Valparaiso, 29 Mar (AFP) -- Tens of wounded people and detainees were reported here today after university students violently clashed with police for the third consecutive day. The students demonstrated against the six deaths that occurred on Tuesday during the eighth day of national protest against the military regime. The confrontation began after the authorities refused to grant permission for a march sponsored by the student federation. Groups of students entrenched themselves at the university building and threw stones at police, who responded with tear gas and a water cannon. The students shouted to reporters that 16 of them were wounded and that 3 were in serious condition. Police sources reported that there were also wounded policemen.

Later, hundreds of demonstrators stoned police at the Santa Ines graveyard in Valparaiso, 140 km northeast of Santiago, during the funeral of Juan Cristian Zamora, shot to death on Tuesday night.

Monsignor Evaluates Protest

PY291618 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0122 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Mar (EFE) -- Msgr Ignacio Gutierrez, head of the Solidarity Vicariate of the Catholic Church, today asserted that the labor stoppage, the lack of participation [as received], and the repressive actions are the origin of the spiral of violence in Chile.

The vicar gave a press conference to release to the media a church evaluation of Tuesday's national protest. Msgr Gutierrez indicated that "yesterday's protest was the most important and the most massive of all the protests that have been carried out in the provinces. It was characterized by notable absenteeism at schools, a sizeable reduction in the transport sector, the banging of pots and pans, and street demonstrations."

Asked about the origin of the violence that has been unleashed during the protests, the vicar said that "it is caused by the hardships that provoke the labor stoppage, the lack of participation, the repression, and the existence of organizations that have very little respect for the human being." He denounced the situation of approximately 18 persons who were detained before the protest began and who are still being held incommunicado, despite the fact that only a judge can order that kind of measure.

The priest indicated that according to the data in the hands of his vicariate, which is charged with the defense of human rights, he knows that five people have died.

He also termed the country's current situation as "serious," recalling that the Chilean bishops have repeatedly denounced the danger of the country falling into a spiral of violence.

GEN PAREDES ASSESSES PROTEST, COMMUNIST PLAN

PY292046 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Investigative Police General Director General Fernando Paredes has noted the contrast between the calm and measured attitude of the government forces and the opposition's fanatical attitude. So, he said the mode of action by each side is different as can clearly be seen. Obviously, we cannot accept the opposition's way, and we hope the opposition will change it.

These remarks were made by Gen Paredes this morning after he met with Minister Secretary General of Government General Santiago Sinclair at La Moneda Palace. The meeting was also attended by CNI [National Intelligence Center] Director General Humberto Gordon.

Asked how he assesses the results of the protest, Gen Paredes replied that he does not believe one can speak of results in something as sad as the protest promoted by groups of fanatics acting without restraints, and that it is to be deplored that so many people believe that is a formula for solving problems.

As for the communist plan which was exposed by the chief of state, Gen Paredes said that the plan is very clear by what is happening: power cuts and pylons blown up one day; attacks against people the next day; and an assault on a Carabineros unit the day after that. I believe that this is all very clear, you know about it, you have seen it. All actions taken together are the plan. As for concrete measures to cope with that plan, Paredes said that investigation is part of a national system and, as such, it has to work with all other parts of that system to ensure public tranquillity.

FINANCE MINISTER OPPOSES MULTILATERAL DEBT TALKS

PY290159 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Carlos Caceres has said that every country should renegotiate its foreign debt in accordance with its own capabilities. The minister made these remarks to reporters upon returning to Santiago from Punta del Este where he attended the IDB meeting.

[Begin Caceres recording] I believe Chile has made its position very clear regarding the fulfillment of its financial commitments, and the readjustment of its economy to the new conditions of the international economy to get the benefits of the international financial market which obviously benefits the country. [end recording]

This is how Carceres referred to the Argentine position that the Latin American countries get together to renegotiate the foreign debt.

MILITARY COURT TO PASS JUDGMENT ON 'TERRORISTS'

PY290139 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court has rejected a request submitted on behalf of the people accused of murdering General Carol Urzua. Therefore, the terrorists must now be judged by a military court. The death penalty was requested for three of the terrorists. The military prosecutor asked the death penalty for the three men, and 5 years and 1 day imprisonment for three of the four women. After this Supreme Court decision, the case will return to the military court which can call a court martial for the final sentence of the three terrorists. They are: Jorge Palma Donoso, Carlos Araneda Miranda, and Hugo Marchant Moya.

SEGUEL ALMOST RESIGNS OVER CNT DISAGREEMENTS

PY231335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Santiago, 22 Mar (AFP) -- Today Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel, in an effort to overcome divisive trends within his union, was about to resign from the presidency of the National Workers Command (CNT) just a few days before the new day of protest against the military regime sponsored by that organization. Today I was ready to resign from the CNT presidency and devote my time exclusively to the Confederation of Copper Workers [CTC], Seguel said at the conclusion of a meeting with union leaders to evaluate the recent public disagreements between two labor leaders.

However, Seguel did not resign, and the CNT members expressed confidence that the conflict in the National Union Coordinating Board [CNS] will be overcome. The CNS is one of the five organizations which make up the CNT, along with the Democratic Union of Workers (UDT), the Sole Workers Front (FUT), the National Association of Government Employees (ANEF), and the CTC, which is headed by Seguel.

The problem within the CNS became known last Tuesday, when its President, Manuel Bustos, was harshly criticized by its Vice President, Hernan Mery, who accused Bustos of trying to weaken the CNT to replace Rodolfo Seguel and create a single central union with the support of Communist militants.

Mery, who like Bustos and Seguel identifies himeself with the Christian Democratic Party, was ousted from his post on 21 March. Because of this situation, a special meeting was held today in which all the other organizations expressed their desire for unity.

Seguel said: I am not willing to let my name be used in this type of problem, because our basic task to demand respect for workers and the return of democracy in Chile. He added that the immediate task of the CNT is to stage the national day of protest scheduled for 27 March to demand the end of General Augusto Pinochet's authoritarian regime.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES BILL ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

PY292308 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 21 Mar 84 pp C-1, C-2

[Text] The nuclear safety bill includes cash fines for violating the regulatory law on this matter, up to 10,000 monetary units [unidad de fomento] (more than 1,800,000 pesos), as well as life imprisonment for those who violate nuclear safety regulations. The bill also establishes that a contractor can be held liable for a maximum of $75 million in Chilean currency for each nuclear accident he may have caused.

In a regular meeting held yesterday afternoon, the government junta approved this bill and the bill which amends the health and sanitation code which deals with authorization and control of radioactive installations to be entrusted to the respective health services.

The government junta also approved the bill which transfers to the health services the control and possession of real estate acquired by the National Health Fund. The government junta has thereby authorized the director of the Northern Metropolitan Health Service to transfer to the University of Chile, free of charge, the previously acquired real estate where the Jose Joaquin Aguirre Hospital is located.

Attending the meeting yesterday were Justice Minister Hugo Rosende; Mines Minister Samuel Lira; and Minister Chairman of the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission, Lieutenant General Herman Brady, retired.

Consulted by EL MERCURIO at the end of the meeting, Brady stated: "This law was absolutely necessary for the rational development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, because it provides all the necessary regulations for nuclear safety, and protection of persons, of the environment, and of the installations. Thus, future fields of action have been very well established as far as attributions and responsibilities are concerned, in everything that has to do with nuclear development and anything that may derive from it."

Asked whether this new regulation allows foreign investment in the nuclear field, Brady said that the project "clarifies the problem, legislates the matter, and is in line with the most developed countries in the world. Therefore, if there were interest in making investments in the peaceful nuclear development in Chile, this law is a great support for investors."

He also said that the law facilitates greater cooperation with other nations, such as Argentina, because "there is a very clear formula and the other countries are fully aware of the legal situation of nuclear safety in Chile."

The approved bill has 67 articles and six titles: They are. I: On Supervisory Authorities; II: Definitions; III: On Nuclear Safety; IV: On Violations of Nuclear Safety and Protective Regulations; V: On the Responsibility for Nuclear Damage; and VI: On Radioactive Installations.

Article 1 states: "Submitted under this law, as demanded by national interest, will be all activities related to nuclear substances which may be used in these activities, with the purpose of providing health protection, the safety and protection of persons, assets, and the environment, and the just indemnization or compensation for damage that these activities may provoke; with the purpose of preventing illegal appropriation and the illegal use of nuclear energy, substances, and installations; with the purpose of guaranteeing the fulfillment of international agreements to which Chile is a signatory." Article 2 states that "the regulation, supervision, control, and oversight of activities in the previous article will be entrusted to the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission and to the Mines Ministry in the appropriate case."

MAGAZINES ORDERED TO UNDERGO PRIOR CENSORSHIP

PY271558 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Communique No 2 issued by the metropolitan area chief's office has established prior censorship for four magazines. The measure has been adopted by the metropolitan area chief based on his prerogatives under the state of emergency.

The preamble to the measure states that there are seven [as heard] magazines which continuously publish information and opinions which incite or favor the disturbance of public order. It adds that as the metropolitan area chief has the unavoidable duty to safeguard public tranquillity, the magazines ANALYSIS, APSI, CAUCE, and HOY must as of today submit to the chief's office within 24 hours the issues to be put into circulation to obtain previous authorization for their publication or circulation. It adds that the failure to comply with the measure will cause their seizure and formal charges as established in law No 18015.

Magazines Reject Measure

PY272230 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Emilio Filippi, director of the magazine HOY, has rejected the censorship imposed by the government on this magazine, and publicly said that he reserves the right to initiate court actions he deems appropriate.

[Begin Filippi recording] On 26 March, the chief of the zone under state of emergency, General Rene Vidal Basauri, dictated Edict No 2 whereby prior censorship is applied to four magazines, including HOY. In the introduction justifying the measure, the chief of the emergency zone notes that, quotation mark, some magazines are constantly playing up information and opinions that pave the way for disturbance of public order, close quotation mark. Without passing up the opportunity to state that none of the magazines deserve that characterization, we want to go on record with our complete rejection of such a charge as far as the magazine HOY is concerned. [end recording]

The journalistic line of HOY has been critical but maintains a standard of propriety and moderation.

[Begin Filippi recording] Our weekly, which has been circulating for nearly 7 years, has maintained a clean and honest journalistic line, and although critical of a government whose errors are in our estimation serious for the country, it has always adhered to standards of propriety and moderation. Nobody can honestly accuse us of promoting or favoring disturbance of public order, because such an accusation would be plainly offensive to us. On principle, we reject any type of censorship as an attack on the freedom of expression and press, rights whose flagrant violation as in the present case represent a deplorable setback for national coexistence. [end recording]

APSI magazine, which was also affected by the prior censorship edict, has strongly rejected what it considers serious and unjust charges against the publication. The APSI manager, Fernando Villagran, released a public statement.

[Begin Villagran recording] In view of Edict No 2 issued by the chief of the emergency zone imposing prior censorship on four publications, APSI among them, we feel duty-bound to declare that we strongly reject the charges contained in the introduction of the edict, gratuitously blaming these magazines for inducing or favoring disturbances of public order. These charges are serious and unjust accusations against a type of journalism that we try to follow, a responsible and credible endeavor which is intended to be broad and pluralist by highlighting the information Chileans have the right to know, as well as the diverse and significant opinions in the national debate. We deplore the fact that the authorities should try to dictate the kind of facts and opinions that must be reported or not reported. Only the public has this right, and only the court has the power to take action against possible crimes the press may commit in the exercise of the freedom of expression. [end recording].

The prior censorship also affects the magazines CAUCE and ANALISIS.

BETANCUR, DE LA MADRID ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

PA281843 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2309 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Joint Declaration issued by Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid in Bogota on 27 March 1984 on the occasion of the Mexican president's visit to Colombia; read by Luis Carlos Villegas, secretary general of the Colombian Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid visited the Republic of Colombia 26-28 March 1984 at the invitation of Colombian President Belisario Betancur. During talks, President De la Madrid was accompanied by the secretary of foreign relations, the president of the Supreme Commission of the Senate [Gran Comision del Senado], the secretary of commerce and industrial development, and the secretary of education.

The meetings took place in the climate of cordiality and friendship which characterizes the excellent relations between the two nations. The heads of state underscored the fruitful results of their previous meetings in Cozumel and Cancun in April and July 1983. They emphasized the historical ties that exist between the Colombian and Mexican peoples, which are distinguished by the richness and diversity of their cultures and by the spirit of understanding and brotherhood which brings them together. They pointed out that their simultaneous assumptions of office opened new horizons for increased relations and paved the way for the implementation of joint initiatives and international actions in favor of peace and development, as well as for the increase of bilateral cooperation in the political, cultural, and economic realms.

The presidents noted the open rapport which exists between the two governments, and in order to strengthen and expand this they decided to establish a permanent mechanism of consultation for topics of mutual concern. To this end, the Colombian foreign minister and the Mexican foreign secretary signed a memorandum of understanding.

During the talks, the presidents reviewed the main aspects of the international situation and expressed their deep concern about the increasing threats to world stability and peace that stem from the increase in regional tensions, the climate of confrontation, and the lack of political, economic, and social progress. They underlined the urgent need to promote a climate of understanding that may contribute to alleviating these international tensions, and in this regard they reiterated the need for the great powers to reach agreements to limit strategic and medium-range weapons systems soon, and to commit themselves to conclude a general and complete disarmament under international control.

In stressing the importance of creating zones free of nuclear weapons, the presidents reiterated their desire that the Latin American experience of the Treaty of Tlatelolco be strengthened and extended to other regions of the world.

They also mentioned the peaceful attitude of their respective countries, as well as their concern over the gradual increase of Latin America's (?destructive) capacity as a result of the arms buildup.

They said that the great powers' struggle for military supremacy might lead to a nuclear confrontation, which would endanger the survival of the human race. At present, it is seriously distorting the world economy, especially to the detriment of the developing countries. In addition, the arms buildup involving conventional weapons is (?immoral) because it diverts huge resources that should be used to bring about the socioeconomic improvement of the developing countries instead of being transferred to the arms exporters.

They expressed special concern over the increasing number of international conflicts and their persistence and intensification. They also expressed their desire that these conflicts be resolved in accordance with the principles of coexistence among nations and stated their conviction that wherever such conflicts emerge they affect peace, since peace is indivisible.

The presidents reiterated their governments' most determined support for the purposes and principles set forth in the UN Charter and pointed to the need to strengthen the UN system in order to guarantee its universality, preserve international peace and security, and promote cooperation for development. In his regard, they reasserted that the relations among states must be based on strict compliance with the norms and principles of international law. In examining the Latin American situation, the two presidents expressed their understanding of the profound economic and political changes wrought in the region in recent years and on the need to promote more effective forms of dialogue and cooperation. In this context, they expressed their certainty that the processes of opening and democratization in Latin America are very favorable advances toward achieving the peoples' desire for social change and economic development.

They also stressed that the current points of concurrence provide the opportunity to strengthen political consultations and activities in order to approach regional problems and promote a more effective definition of positions in the face of the great challenges of our time. They indicated that this prospect makes it necessary to find a new approach to the relations between Latin America and the industralized nations in this hemisphere. The new relationship proposed must include a more fruitful dimension of the continental ties based on suitable political communication and more equitable, diversified, and dynamic economic cooperation. This cooperation would not only attend to the legitimate interests of all countries but respond to Latin America's development needs as well. All this will result in the progress and development of this hemisphere.

In reviewing the current state of hemispheric cooperation, the presidents said that the OAS should faithfully reflect the Latin American countries' interests and needs in order to revitalize the organization and its special agencies, turning them into more effective instruments for political communication and economic negotiation.

The presidents examined the Central American situation with special attention and broadly evaluated the peace efforts made by the Contadora Group, which includes Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico. They reiterated their invariable determination to continue the efforts on behalf of negotiated solutions as well as respect for the principles of nonintervention, the free determination of the peoples, the ban on the threat and use of force, the peaceful solution of controversies, and cooperation for development.

They agreed that the Contadora process is Latin America's response to the options of force that threaten to make Central America the scene of a general struggle and the field for a confrontation between the great powers. They stated that although this process has decidedly contributed to avoiding a war on the isthmus and to generating the elements for an honorable and equitable negotiation, they are still seriously concerned over the increased foreign military presence, the arms buildup, the destabilizing activities, the displays of force, and the violation of human rights. All these developments, added to a critical social and economic situation, hinder the achievement of a stable and lasting peace in Central America.

They renewed their appeal to the area countries to fulfill the political commitments made within the framework of Contadora and adopt the juridical agreements and positions that will develop these commitments and guarantee their suitable fulfillment and enforcement. They also exhorted the states that exert political influence and provide military supplies to the area to abstain from carrying out actions that intensify the existing antagonisms, and instead lend their effective cooperation to the peace process.

The heads of state acknowledged the need for the Central American governments to adopt measures intended to strengthen their political, economic, and social structures and to guarantee respect for human rights within the framework of the commitments made. They indicated that electoral processes can contribute to the efforts toward internal reconciliation and regional detente, to the extent that they ensure full guarantees and broad civic participation for various political currents.

They also agreed that appeals should be made to obtain international solidarity on behalf of Central America through economic and technical cooperation, in order to alleviate the social situation in the area. They warned against the unsuitability of channeling international support toward increasing war arsenals or subjecting such support to political conditions that harm the independence and dignity of the receiving countries.

In examining the current world economic situation, the presidents confirmed the general persistence of signs of continued economic crisis, despite the possibilities for reactivation observed in certain developed countries. They agreed that recovery of the world economy and incentives for development are essential elements for effectively responding to the currently difficult economic reality. They also indicated that the developing countries suffer the strongest proportional impact of the effects of the crisis, which, above all, are expressed in the form of increasing commercial restrictions in the industrialized countries' markets; in the continued deterioration of the terms of exchange; in the diminished availability of external financial resources, which are obtained at very high costs; and in the increasing burden of debts. These elements have led to a very acute restriction on imports, with evident negative consequences for the countries' economies, especially in Latin America. They stressed their conviction that it is imperative to start the process of comprehensive negotiations at the United Nations, as demanded by the very nature of the current economic crisis.

They also stressed the importance of making the agreements reached for the stabilization of basic products more effective. They especially reiterated their support for the international coffee agreement, which has contributed to the relative stability of the market and to the maintenance of profitable price levels for the exporters. In the area of economic cooperation among the developing countries, they reiterated their support for the activities carried out by the Group of 79, which is an important body for helping achieve the collective self-sufficency of the member countries. They stressed the importance of the Group's meeting in Cartagena in August, which was intended to provide new incentives for economic and technical cooperation.

In receiving the regional economic situation, the heads of state acknowledged that the developed countries' insufficient efforts at cooperation with the regional countries limit the scope of Latin America's actions in response to the crisis. They thus agreed on the need to favor closer ties among the Latin American countries and to endorse the efforts made to achieve coordination, economic cooperation, and integration, as these are the essential objectives of the various integration groups and attempts in Latin America. They reiterated their political support for SELA, the principal organization for regional coordination and cooperation, and agreed to collaborate actively to strengthen the system and its various action committees. Special mention was made of the support that the two presidents have given to the activities carried out by the Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America, CADESCA. CADESCA seeks to promote the channeling of financial, material, and technical resources from both Latin America and extraregional countries and organizations.

The two presidents referred with satisfaction to the results achieved at the Latin American Economic Conference held in Quito. They agreed that this event had materialized the Ecuadoran president's initiative to draft proposals aimed at reducing Latin America's external vulnerability. They also feel that the declaration on the Quito Action Plan represents a new starting point for Latin American cooperation.

Commenting on the efforts of the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI, the presidents expressed their governments' determination to increase regional trade and reciprocity [complementacion], stressing the suitability of reaching agreements on multilateral formulas for preserving the continuation of trade among member countries. In this regard, they stressed the importance of the second meeting of the ALADI Council of Foreign Ministers in Montevideo and noted the concurrent actions by Colombia and Mexico to promote trade with Central American countries through the establishment of partial agreements within the framework of ALADI. In acknowledging the importance of the subregional processes of integration, they stressed the advisability of expanding cooperation between the Andean Group and Mexico in order to take advantage of the existing possibilities for reciprocity. Commenting on the cooperation between their two countries and those in the Caribbean, they stressed the importance of the contribution made by Colombia and Mexico to the Caribbean Development Bank. In reviewing bilateral economic cooperation, the presidents reiterated the political commitments made at past meetings to continue strengthening this cooperation to a level in accordance with their their true economic potentials, geared at achieving a dynamic commercial balance. They also expressed their satisfaction over implementation in their two countries of ALADI's partial agreement No 40, which constitutes an important element in promoting bilateral trade.

They also said that the purpose of adding more dynamics to the commercial currents can be achieved by (?endorsing), whenever necessary or feasible, the (?continental) exchange programs established by each country's foreign trade authorities on the basis of lists of products suggested by the business sectors.

They also expressed their satisfaction over the contacts held through bilateral business meetings, as this is the appropriate instrument for increasing the relations between the two countries' private sectors. The heads of state commented with satisfaction on the signing of an agreement between their governments in the area of financial support and reciprocal trade. They also agreed that credit lines, payment agreements, and reciprocal trade might suffice to support trade, and that for this reason a periodic review is needed.

The two presidents acknowledged the need to increase bilateral cooperation in the industrial sector given the complementary nature of their economies. For this reason, they advocated the creation of joint enterprises, the establishment of co-investment funds, and greater contact and cooperation between the two countries' public enterprises. They also expressed their satisfaction over the agreements reached recently for the supply of coal for the steel industry. They also noted that in the medium and long term there are promising prospects for the demands of Mexican heating coal, which might serve as the basis for broader and more balanced long-term exchange in the energy sector and other areas. They also said that they are interested in establishing a working group that would include the participation of Brazil to conduct feasibility studies for a trilateral project for the exploitation of coal for heating in Colombia. They emphasized the importance of the project to link the electrical systems of Mexico, Central America, and Colombia, agreeing to create a working group to review the project in conjunction with the IDB and ALADE.

The presidents were pleased with the progress in the area of fishing industry cooperation since their talks in 1983, through meetings and understandings, both in principle and in practice, regarding the evaluation of fishing resources, joint exploitation, processing, administration, and preservation of tuna fish, the building of fishing vessels, training of personnel, and technical cooperation. In this context, they decided that the pertinent authorities in the two countries should expedite their negotiations, so as to conclude a specific cooperation agreement.

In acknowledging the importance of developing the scientific and technological fields on an autonomous basis for the overall expansion of their economies, the presidents reaffirmed their desire to give priority treatment to bilateral cooperation in these areas. In this context, they agreed to promote the realization of joint programs and projects in the fields of engineering, agriculture, forestry, management of natural resources, and hydroelectric energy. Regarding hydroelectric power, they concluded that it would be suitable to promote concrete projects between the corresponding government entities.

The two presidents reiterated their belief that culture, defined as the origin and reflection of the national self, is a dimension inseparable from the process of development, in that it strengthens the independence, sovereignty, and identity of nations. They agreed that the similarities of the two peoples are based on the concept of Latin American unity and that the paths toward bilateral understanding and cooperation arise from the understanding of this concept.

They recognized that the defense of historic and cultural heritage does not imply a rejection of the values or contributions of other civilizations. On the contrary, they concluded that strengthening culture requires a constant and permanent exchange which allows people to participate in universal culture and contribute to its enrichment. They stressed the value of the pluralist nature of the Mexican and Colombian cultures, as well as the importance of democratizing access to the cultural capital and of guaranteeing the increased educational role of the media. They underscored the need to define the criteria for Latin American participation and to advance in the preparations of the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America in 1992, which is an important milestone in the meeting of European and American cultures.

In conclusion, they expressed their willingness to reactivate the mechanisms of the Cultural and Educational Exchange Agreement that was signed in 1982. The presidents concluded that the meetings of the joint commissions of economic, scientific and technical, cultural, and educational cooperation, scheduled to be held simultaneously in Mexico in mid-1984, will be an excellent opportunity to formalize the desire for cooperation that has been manifested during this visit.

After ending their talks, which expressed the spirit of fraternal understanding that exists in the relations between the two nations, the heads of state expressed their satisfaction at the wide range of possibilities for cooperation and solidarity between Colombia and Mexico. President Miguel de la Madrid expressed his appreciation for the attention and displays of warmth and cordial hospitality shown him during his visit to Colombia. He extended an invitation to President Belisario Betancur to visit Mexico at the earliest and most convenient date possible which the Colombia president accepted with great satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW MINISTER, GOVERNOR

PA291400 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Attention. Here is a last-minute report: The government has appointed Doris Eder de Zambrano, governor of Valle Department, as the new education minister, replacing Rodrigo Escobar Navia, whose resignation has been accepted by President Belisario Betancur.

The government has also appointed former Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo as the governor of Antioquia Department. He will assume his new post as soon as he returns from Europe.

BETANCUR GIVEN REPORT ON 'CEASE-FIRE' AGREEMENT

PA290416 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0322 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Report by Ricardo Esteban]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 28 Mar (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur learned officially tonight of the "cease-fire" agreement reached by the National Peace Commission and the guerrilla Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC). The reports were presented by former Minister John Agudelo Rios, chairman, and other members of the commission who met with the FARC leaders "somewhere in eastern Colombia."

The agreements have not yet been released, nor has there been any announcement on when they will take effect but it is possible that Betancur will announce this in the next few hours.

The FARC-Peace Commission talks were approved by the president, the military, and other active sectors of the nation. The indefinite suspension of actions by the guerrilla group is a very important event in the search for peace in Colombia.

The announced truce is the result of several months of continuous talks between the Peace Commission and the FARC, an organization created in 1965 by a group of peasants led by Manuel Marulanda Velez, known as "Tirofijo."

In the past few hours a group led by Agudelo Rios and including Samuel Arango Velez and Alberto Rojas, the latter being one of the most prominent leaders of the Communist Party, traveled to the country's eastern plains for a new meeting with "Tirofijo" and his comrades.

Regarding this event, the president indicated that "there are very good omens," while Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros said that the meeting "definitely opens the doors to a peace process."

On concluding their trip, the commission members went immediately to the Narino Presidential Palace to deliver their report.

BRIEFS

NEW INFORMATION, PRESS SECRETARY -- Journalist Roman Medina Bedoya was sworn in yesterday by Colombian President Belisario Betancur, as the new secretary of the Information and Press Office of the Presidency. Medina Bedoya replaces Fernando Barrero Chavez, who has been appointed director of INRAVISION. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Mar 84 p 2-A PA]

EXILES PROTEST ABC CLOSURE IN BUENOS AIRES

PY271401 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] Buenos Aires (EFE) -- Militants of the Paraguayan Authentic Radical Liberal Party who are exiled in Buenos Aires have repudiated the closure of ABC COLOR. Hundreds of Paraguayans, headed by Domingo Laino, gathered in front of the Paraguayan Embassy with flags and placards intending to hand in a note of protest. From a second floor window an official told them that he did not have the authorization to receive them. The demonstrators then began a long bout of whistling. Later, an employee charged with the embassy's security received the note.

ABC DIRECTOR RELEASED FROM HOUSE ARREST

PY291253 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Mar 84 p 12

[Excerpt] The house arrest of Aldo Zuccolillo, director of the newspaper ABC COLOR, was lifted last night. According to our information, Aldo Zuccolillo received a phone call from the 10th precinct at 2100 last night and was told that he was free to leave his house. A plea against the house arrest was supposed to be submitted to court this morning. Obviously, this will no longer be required. However, the injuction against a resolution of the Interior Ministry indefinitely suspending the printing and distribution of ABC COLOR will be submitted to the Supreme Court this morning.

Called to Police Headquarters

PY291346 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Report by studio announcer Humberto Rubin]

[Excerpt] This morning Aldo Zuccolillo was summoned to the police department at 0900 [1200 GMT]. I have not had a chance to talk to him yet, but I suppose that we will be able to do so later.

POLICE CONCERNED ABOUT RADIO'S ABC REPORTS

PY291245 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Mar 84 p 12

[Text] Humberto Rubin, director of ZP14 Radio Nanduti yesterday visited the office of Police Chief General Alcibiades Britez Borges, with whom he talked for a short while. Later, Rubin said that he had been summoned to discuss the way in which his radio station had covered the closure of the daily ABC COLOR. He added that the chief of police had conveyed to him his concern over the matter. Asked about what he planned to do as a result of this meeting, Humberto Rubin indicated that the attitude which his radio station will maintain over the next few days will have to be carefully studied.

It was reported that the meeting took place amid a cordial atmosphere and the chief of police told Rubin that it would be unsuitable for Radio Nanduti to give too much coverage to news related to the closure of ABC COLOR, which the government has decided to suspend indefinitely.

EL SEXTO PRISON RIOT ENDS WITH 20 INMATES DEAD

PY291510 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The prison board confirmed this afternoon through a communique that paralyzing gas was used yesterday to allow the rescue of some hostages during the riot that broke out at El Sexto Prison. The board added that at all times the police used dissuasive means to safeguard the lives of hostages and prison inmates, but that in view of the intransigence of the rioters, they were forced to use their weapons to rescue the civilians held by the inmates.

Regarding the number of casualties in this tragic episode, this station can provide the following:

[Second announcer] After the regrettable events perpetrated yesterday by a group of El Sixto Prison inmates, the situation has now returned to normal. At approximately 1300, the prison board released the death toll of the bloody events that took place yesterday. There are 20 inmates dead after the riot.

Minister's Resignation Refused

PY292154 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Lima, 28 Mar (EFE) -- As he was leaving Government House, Justice Minister Ernesto Alayza Grundy said that President Fernando Belaunde Terry had not accepted his resignation which had been submitted today.

In the early afternoon Alayza Grundy had disclosed his intention of resigning as a result of the violent events which took place at El Sexto Prison in Lima, where 19 prisoners who had rebelled died on Tuesday night after holding 15 persons hostage and demanding that they be freed from prison.

After his meeting with the president, the Peruvian Justice minister said that the president had "reiterated his confidence in him" and had told him that "there was no reason for him to resign" since he did not believe that he was responsible, from the political point of view, for the riot which took place. On the other hand, an official communique issued by the Justice Ministry this evening points out that the eight prisoners who had initially rebelled were supported throughout the riot on Tuesday by other prisoners.

The communique points out that all those rebels had died in the police attack on the area where they had sought refuge.

Without going into further detail the communique denies persistent unoffical rumors stating that some prisoners, not participating in the riot, had died during the police intervention which was counterattacked violently by the rebelling prisoners.

The communique also points out that all the hostages were either freed or rescued throughout the day. It also states that in addition to 19 dead, 21 persons were hospitalized, of which 4 were in serious condition, but that they were recovering favorably.

Media Coverage Scored

PY291638 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Regarding the coverage by commercial television stations of the tragic events that took place yesterday, Senator Gaston Acurio has stated that there were exaggerations in reporting events, and in some cases some of the reports were not entirely truthful.

[Begin recording] [Gaston Acurio] Through the communications media we have followed step by step these events which have depressed all Peruvians. The events are extremely serious, and they should not be minimized. But I regret the fact that there were exaggerations which have obviously upset the hearts and the minds of all Peruvians...

[Unidentified reporter, interrupting] What kind of exaggerations?

[Gaston Acurio] Exaggerations in information presented. We have all heard that the person who was wounded by the criminals has already died, this was not true; that they had cut the leg off another prisoner, this was not true. We have seen on the screen that he was wounded in the leg, but not that his leg was amputated. We heard that they had cut out the tongue of a hostage, this was also untrue, as was the report that a republican guard had died. All these exaggerations do not lead to the calmness of the moment that we all need to have. With this I do not want to censure anyone. I believe all communications media have run serious risks to serve the people as a link between the people and the situation we have been experiencing. The people had to turn around many times not to see what was happening. But we cannot adopt a policy of censorship, a policy which we have experienced before in our country.

SHINING PATH KIDNAPS, MURDERS, TWO YOUTHS

PY292017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Lima, 29 Mar (AFP) -- Police reported today that two youths were riddled with bullets last night after they were kidnapped from their homes by a Shining Path terrorist group in the city of Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima.

Walter Galindo Mallma, 21, and Hermenegildo Coronado, 23, both workers, were violently taken from their homes by approximately 10 hooded and armed subversives. They were later executed reportedly for having supplied information to police. The subversives left their bodies at a place called Puka Puka, located approximately 2 km from Ayacucho.

Furthermore, according to unconfirmed police reports, a total of 12 people died and 15 others were injured during the clashes which occurred 3 days ago between extremist groups and police forces in shantytowns located in Pampas Province in Huancavelica Department, 522 km southeast of Lima.

According to the reports, there were peasants among the dead and injured people. The injured people were reportedly taken to Pampas. A local newspaper, which published the names of six of the victims and said that the others had not been identified, has reported that 25 peasants involved in terrorist activities were arrested and taken to Ayacucho.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS WITH DE LA MADRID

PA291754 Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 24 Mar 84 pp 1, 17

[By Elena Gallegos and Javier Lozada]

[Excerpts] After warning that the arms buildup has taken the world to an unprecedented situation, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar noted that the biggest challenge that the Contadora Group and the international community in general face is to prevent the Central American problem, whose resolution is still remote, from being involved in the East-West confrontation. Perez de Cuellar made this comment at the Chamber of Deputies after paying an official visit to President Miguel de la Madrid. He said that the only cause of the conflict in the area are the deficiencies, or rather the socio-economic "injustices," that exist in all the Third World countries.

He added that the Contadora Group undoubtedly represents the most viable path to reach a just and lasting resolution in Central America. Therefore, he reiterated, the United Nations and its various organizations will continue to offer all their institutional support to the efforts made by the five member countries.

After holding a lengthy meeting with the president, Perez de Cuellar said that both share the concern that an effort must be made to prevent the regional conflict from acquiring more alarming proportions. "President De La Madrid and I agreed," he said. "that it is urgent to reestablish normalcy in the area, and both of us want to see the problem settled satisfactorily and within a short period of time." He explained that the United Nations does not have the power to impose any measures on any country, because it is not a super state and is subject to the political will of its member states.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SYSTEM SLATED FOR 1985

FL292147 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 28 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- By 1985 Mexico will have a new satellite system that will expand the communications services for the country's development. After the system has been operational 3 months, Mexico will enjoy complete independence in domestic communications. The cost of the two satellites being placed in orbit in May and September 1985 -- carried aloft by U.S. space shuttle Challenger -- will be around $250 million, according to the Secretariat of Communications and Transport.

PEMEX' BETETA TOURS FRANCE, SIGNS OIL AGREEMENT

FL291623 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0020 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex has agreed to supply 10,000 barrels of Mexican oil per day to Elf Aquitaine, a French company. Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta signed an agreement with Michel Pecqueu, president of the French oil company, one of the largest in that nation and the world. Beteta is currently on a tour of France where he will meet with leaders of the Compagnie Francaise de Petroleos (CFP), one of the most important clients in Europe; with officials of Credit Lyonnais, a financial institution that recently granted a loan to Pemex; and with French Industry and Research Minister Laurent Fabius.

COLUMNIST PRAISES DECISION AGAINST MANEUVERS

PA291842 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Mar 84 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] A few days ago we protested the decision to involve Panamanian troops in joint maneuvers with the Salvadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, and U.S. Armies in Central America. We now find that in a brief Foreign Ministry communique, the executive branch has announced its decision, reflecting its good judgment, that Panama will not participate in the maneuvers. The prudent decision to keep our country out of the theater of the Central American war is consistent with the diplomatic efforts that Panama initiated with the creation of the Contadora Group and with the neutrality that we must observe in all international conflicts.

Nevertheless, the Foreign Ministry communique does not explain how it was possible that Panama's participation in the maneuvers was announced and confirmed without timely discussion of this decision by the executive branch, a fact that could have had serious repercussions for the tranquillity and security of all Panamanians. It seems extremely dangerous that the commander of the National Defense Forces should compromise those forces by involving them in risky international adventures without previous discussion and a decision on the matter by the commander in chief of the public force, who, constitutionally, is the president of the Republic. Fortunately, a timely rectification was made.

PEOPLE'S ACTION PARTY CANDIDATE STATES POSITION

PA232301 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 0115 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Video program "Know Your Candidate" with guest Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga, presidential candidate of the People's Action Party, PAPO; moderator Jorge Concepcion; and journalists Jose Franco, Migdalia Fuentes, Marijulia Puyol, and Camilo Baruco -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Puyol] Dr Zuniga, why didn't the PAPO join the Democratic Opposition Union?

[Zuniga] One might ask the opposite: Why didn't the Democratic Opposition Union join the PAPO? In any case, my answer does not stem from arrogance. Let us view this humbly. The PAPO began its political struggle along the path of democratization. Our party's original stand was that one could not engage in the struggle for power without first passing through democracy, and we understood that democracy had to be specifically expressed in the form of a new constitution. If we felt that the 1972 Constitution was the result of the military men's ideas and ambitions, then this Constitution could not be the structural basis for a democratic political process, a Constitution drafted by a group of military men duly associated with a group of two-bit civilians who placed themselves at the service of the military men. This Constitution became an autocratic expression, and it could not serve as the means, the vehicle, the foundation for democratic development. This is why the PAPO, which I am proud to lead, chose as its central goal the achievement of democracy through a new constitution, and we carried out nationwide work on behalf of the formation of a national constituent assembly.

None of the opposition political parties joined us to pursue this goal. None of them joined us in the pursuit of this fundamental goal, which the history of other peoples has shown to be the primary goal in achieving democracy. Unfortunately, in the course of the last 3 years our party has been engaged in a solitary struggle. We have fought alone on behalf of the constituent assembly; we have fought alone against the constitutional reforms; we have engaged in a great many solitary popular struggles and, naturally, when the problem of achieving the unity of the opposition -- which was never united to begin with -- arose, the party acted in accordance with its past history, continuing to wage alone the struggle on behalf of democracy in this country.

[Baruco] I would like to hear about your stand back in the days when you were asking that a constituent assembly be organized.

[Zuniga] For us it is fundamental that the people understand that this Constitution provides no foundation to guarantee democratic development. This is why we oppose the 1972 Constitution and its amendments. This is why we advocate the formation of a national constituent assembly as an appropriate solution to the critical Panamanian situation.

[Concepcion] Dr Zuniga, at this point, as we near the elections, would it be advisable to have a constituent assembly?

[Zuniga] At this point there are two ways in which to view the constituent assembly if we are to act very responsibly in the best interests of the public. We dont't want just any constituent assembly or a constituent assembly organized by the military men merely to prevent the opposition's victory. We want a constituent assembly truly supported by the people, made by the people, and guaranteed by the people, because that is the constituent assembly the PAPO believes in and advocates as a national need. At present, there is a great deal of talk about the formation of a constituent assembly. We think a constituent assembly is necessary in this country and that this country should give itself a constitution drafted by all Panamanians.

[Puyo] Dr Zuniga, what is your opinion of the Defense Forces? Do you think Law 20 gives them privileges?

[Zuniga] I have always called the Defense Forces, which is what they are called now, the national police. I have always felt that Panama should have a national police force, not guards or defense forces. In 1953, when the law creating a National Guard in the image of Somaza's National Guard was submitted to the national assembly, I was the only deputy opposed to that law. The Defense Forces stem from the constitutional amendments, in their constitutional or juridical sense. The 1972 Constitution established that the national security was determined by the executive branch. The constitutional amendments empowered the police, or National Guard, to determine by itself the entire scope and meaning of the term national security. Thus, under the concept of national security, which is a doctrine unilaterally interpreted by the National Guard, under this doctrine, the National Guard was empowered to intervene in all aspects of national life, as long as it considered a given situation harmful to national security. Law 20 reflects this concept of national security.

For the PAPO and for me as a leader, should I become one, there is a need for Law 20 to be immediately abolished. It is a disturbing law, which cannot remain in effect under a democratic system.

[Concepcion] Dr Zuniga, you speak of repealing Law 20. If you were to be elected, wouldn't this lead to a confrontation with the Defense Forces, and wouldn't the same thing that occurred with Dr Arnulfo Arias in 1968 recur?

[Zuniga] The people want a National Guard that will guarantee the country's institutional development, that will guarantee life and property, and that will guarantee the democratic institutions. We do not have this. This is why the people believe that on 6 May 1984 they will be participating in a big electoral farce that will culminate with what I have described as the slaughterhouse of fraud.

In any case, we can eliminate Law 20 without this leading to the internal commotion that occurred in 1968 if we have sufficient ability and intelligence to promote within the National Guard a movement against excesses and for this institution to guarantee peace and democracy. That is what the people want. All of you who are listening know that this is so. You don't want a National Guard that is at the service of bad politicking, but one at the service of peace, tranquillity, and the country's democratic development.

[Fuentes] Dr Zuniga, what are the priority areas in PAPO's government platform?

[Zuniga] This question is very important, as are all those I have been asked. Improving the Panamanian's quality of life is a priority area. It has already been proposed that health could be one of those priority areas. I agree, understanding health to be comprised of its basic pillars: nutrition, curative medicine, and preventive medicine. The essential area for us is improving the quality of life of the Panamanian, the development of his health and culture, more comfort, better housing, better wages, and guarantees of employment. But all this might sound like the usual demagoguery of local politics. For us, another priority is total honesty We want Panamanians to know that without honesty nothing can be done in this country.

[Franco] Changing the subject, would you denounce the Torrijos-Carter Treaties?

[Zuniga] Our political generation, in other words our party, fought against the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. You know well how the independent lawyers' movement emphatically opposed those treaties. These treaties have two aspects. There is the neutrality treaty and there is the general treaty. The neutrality treaty is harmful for the Panamanian nation. Torrijos himself told the Panamanian people that these treaties place us under the Pentagon's umbrella. Those who want to be under the Pentagon's umbrella will not denounce these treaties and will perpetuate them. But those of us who don't want to be under any umbrella other than that of our own sovereignty will continue to denounce these treaties, because they are harmful to national sovereignty. That is our categorical opinion. We want the speedy nationalization of the Panama Canal, and we want the emergence in the country of a nationalist concept with regard to canal policy. I don't mean emergence, but reemergence.

In other words, Franco, we must be clear in this. Are we or are we not a nation? We are heading toward very distressing and unfortunate situations. You see people in Veraguas asking the U.S. Army to build them a road. I'm not saying we should analyze the advisability of the road or the peasants' just need for a road. What I am saying is that each of those requests reduces the nation's dignity.

I think that such a request by people who are forced to ask a foreign army to undertake a project that will be beneficial because the government of their country cannot handle it means that Panama is becoming like Puerto Rico. Soon we will be asking for food stamps. Soon we will be asking the Colombian Army to give us food and build schools and road in the Darien area. This shows the degree of the crisis in this country.

This is the fruit of 16 years of a policy contrary to the best interests of the Panamanian nation. The situation in Mariato should make us feel ashamed, here and abroad. If I were a ruler I would resign, because I could not face history when someone asks why my people must ask a foreign army to undertake social projects that I cannot carry out.

[Baruco] You have asked whether or not we are sovereign. This also includes the issues of the Monteria Treaty, the treaty that permits Colombian ships to cross the canal. Will you denounce this treaty if you are elected president?

[Zuniga] You know very well that the Monteria Treaty is nothing but an act of usurpation of functions by the National Guard. You know very well that, according to the Constitution they approved, everything dealing with canal treaties had to be taken to a plebiscite. The National Guard surrounded the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, who believed that this issue should be taken to a plebiscite, and the National Guard headed by General Paredes imposed the Monteria Treaty. Therefore, there was a lack of consent and decision on the part of the assembly of representatives. The assembly was coerced, and history must recognize these actions as having occurred during a black period that the country has experienced and that we must categorically overcome. The Monteria Treaty is a monstrosity. It gives life to a historical fossil such as the Thompson-Urrutia Treaty, which is the historic basis for the Monteria Treaty.

[Concepcion] Dr Zuniga, you speak of an electoral fraud that will lead to a slaughterhouse...[interrupted by Zuniga]

[Zuniga] Of fraud.

[Concepcion] Then why do you participate in that farce?

[Zuniga] Because we have to take advantage of the political situation in the country to create awareness. The opportunity that you have given me here is just such a way to open the Panamanian people's eyes. That is why we are participating, not to sing the praises of the regime or the system. We are taking advantage of this political situation to tell the Panamanian people that with this type of constitutional and juridical system and with these socioeconomic structures, they are not going to find their redemption or political solutions. We are facing a tremendous farce. So long as the National Guard refuses to prove that it is not participating in the control of real power, all of this is a lie.

The ruler who takes office and does not rebel against that farce is a ruler whose days are numbered. In the same way, if he is not able to adequately penetrate the middle levels of the National Guard to achieve the reestablishment of institutions in the country, his days are numbered.

The ruler who may emerge from this election with the majority of the people's votes, if the people's votes are expressed and counted honestly, must be bold in adopting this policy. There is no contradiction in my words. The current situation must be used. We use it by denouncing what we feel is the National Guard's incorrect policy. I am focusing everything on the National Guard. I am not sidestepping the National Guard. Neither am I saying that we should all be part of the Defense Forces and dress like the Defense Forces. That is not the position of the PAPO. We believe that not even the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] should be attacked with regard to the country's political problem. The National Guard is the one to be attacked. The PRD is just a political puppet of the National Guard. Those who attack the PRD and not the National Guard are sidestepping the issue due to a lack of integrity. We can only speak to the people in these terms, because the people know that these are the terms that are identified with the truth.

[Puyol] The person who comes to power will find a bankrupt state. How would you solve the country's economic problems without money?

[Zuniga] First of all, with great austerity. Second, by refinancing the public debt to ensure commitments for investments that are productive in the country. There must be severe austerity, and the people must be aware of political reality. If the PAPO is chosen for the presidency by the vote of the people, our first decision will be to fully adopt measures of austerity.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TAIWAN -- Jose Maria Serrano, the new Panamanian ambassador to Taiwan, has presented his credentials to Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and President Chiang Ching-kuo. He replaces Ramon Sieiro Murgas. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 27 Mar 84 p 6-B PA]

COSTA RICA

MONGE ANSWERS LETTER FROM NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

PA290442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Mar 84

[By William Cespedes]

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has replied to the letter that he received on 20 March from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, asking for Costa Rica's support against what the Nicaraguan regime considers a direct threat to Nicaragua by the United States.

After citing a series of contradictions in Nicaragua's foreign policy toward Costa Rica, President Monge said that it is hard to believe that while a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Foreign Ministry were expressing regret over the attack on Conventillos, Ortega -- as coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction -- and the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations were expressing exactly the opposite to the world, saying that armed attacks are launched from Costa Rica against their country.

President Monge reiterated, however, that the Costa Rican Government does not promote a hostile attitude toward the Nicaraguan Government. Based on its neutrality policy announced on 17 November 1983, the Costa Rican Government reiterates its desire to have correct relations with the Nicaraguan Government and to peacefully solve existing differences. In order to carry out this task, the Costa Rican Government expects a different attitude from the Nicaraguan Government to clear up confusion regarding the incidents that have occurred.

Finally, Monge told Daniel Ortega Saavedra that his government would like to know the nature of Nicaragua's future policy toward Costa Rica and particularly if the apology presented by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez represents the Nicaraguan Government's feelings, or if his and the Nicaraguan UN ambassador's accusations represent the country's true feelings. The Nicaraguan Government needs to explain its future policy toward Costa Rica before our government can undertake any action favoring Ortega's request, President Monge indicated.

OVER 1000 MEN DEPLOYED ALONG NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA291628 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] Colonel Oscar Vidal, director general of the Civil Police, said yesterday that the government has been forced to deploy more than 1,000 men along the 320-km border shared by Costa Rica and Nicaragua in order to halt Sandinist and counterrevolutionary infiltrations. He explained that the security operation encompasses the new northern command, the detachment in Liberia, the detachments from Upala, Los Chiles, and Barra del Colorado, and the North Atlantic command that is stationed in Puerto Viejo, Sarapiqui canton. Col Vidal added: "I believe that this has been a great effort by the government, and therefore by the people, to maintain the peace, tranquility, and respect for our sovereignty in that border area that has been so difficult to preserve lately.

GUARD MAY SHOOT DOWN UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT

PA300033 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 Mar 84 p 6

[Excerpts] The Civil Guard has received orders to shoot down one of the unidentified planes that are flying constantly over the northern border zone to find out what sort of missions they are carrying out. The announcement was made by Civil Guard Director Colonel Oscar Vidal, who indicated that Civil Guard posts in that zone are constantly reporting the presence of unidentified aircraft. For several months these planes have been flying over the northern zone and, according to the authorities and residents of Los Chiles, Upala, and other border towns, they are painted black, have no lights, and fly at a low altitude. Oscar Vidal added that Civil Guard control posts have reported that the situation is calm along the border.

EL SALVADOR

ELECTORAL COUNCIL CONTINUES ISSUING RETURNS

Ahuachapan, San Vicente Totals

PA292339 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2317 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Mar (DPA) -- The Salvadoran Central Electoral Council counting hall today released the first official figures for the Departments of Ahuachapan and San Vicente.

Ahuachapan:

Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA)	23,763 votes
Christian Democratic Party (PDC)	24,299
National Conciliation Party (PCN)	16,954
Centrist Republican Movement (MERECEN)	136
Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party (PAISA)	937
Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS)	1,354
Democratic Action (AD)	1,011
Popular Orientation Party (POP)	188

Total number of valid votes, 68,642; null votes, 5,322; abstentions, 2,939; votes invalidated, 232; votes not used [no utilizados], 75,647; votes missing 718; overall total, 153,500.

San Vicente:

ARENA	11,590
PDC	11,853
PCN	8,042
MERECEN	135
PAISA	375
PPS	688
AD	797
POP	101

Total number of valid votes, 33,571 [as received]; null votes, 2,749; abstentions, 1,545; votes invalidated, 98; votes not used, 104,365; votes missing, 172; overall total, 142,500.

The total number of votes for the three most important parties for Ahuachapan and San Vicente and their percentages are:

PDC	36,152	35.2 percent
ARENA	35,353	34.5
PCN	24,986	24.4

La Paz, Chalatenango Results

PA300201 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0106 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The following are the results for various departments:

La Paz Department:

Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA]	22,050 votes
Christian Democratic Party [PDC]	26,306
National Conciliation Party [PCN]	15,530
Centrist Republican Movement [MERECEN]	445
Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party [PAISA]	1,063
Salvadoran Popular Party [PPS]	1,021
Democratic Action [AD]	2,362
Popular Orientation Party [POP]	241

Total number of valid votes, 69,018; null votes, 6,501; abstentions, 2,993; votes invalidated, 463; votes not used, 74,481; and votes missing, 6,044.

Chalatenango Department:

ARENA	8,963
PDC	12,741
PCN	7,979
MERECEN	87
PAISA	638
PPS	368
AD	468
POP	78

Total number of valid votes, 31,322; null votes 2,969; abstentions, 1,477; votes invalidated, 86; votes missing, 2,132.

We are very pleased to announce to the Salvadoran people that for the first time in many years -- and remember that it is for the first time in many years -- we will have official results tomorrow. That is, approximately 4 and 1/2 days after the elections were held, the Central Electoral Council [CCE], for the first time in many years will be able to bring into your homes official results, which have been counted by our computers and which will be certified by an international electronic auditing firm, Lloyds House, and [name indistinct], as well as with the signatures of all the computer technicians for the participating political parties, and the five members of the CCE. We thank you very much for your generosity and courage in the way in which you have written a new page, a glorious page, in search for democracy in El Salvador. On behalf of the CCE, thank you very much.

CCE PRESIDENT TERMS RUNOFF 'VIRTUALLY REALITY'

PA292113 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1933 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Remarks by Armando Rodriguez Equizaval, president of the Central Electoral Council, CCE -- live from CCE headquarters, broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] This system was approved by all members of the parties, and we are going to begin work right now. We want to be able to give the Salvadoran people the final results of the vote count tomorrow.

We have received some information by telephone, and we announce to the people that the second round is virtually a reality. There will indeed be a runoff election, and I take this opportunity to tell you that the council -- in view of concern about so many problems -- has taken every step to investigate and analyze to prevent problems, particularly in the national ballot boxes, where the most specific and sporadic problems occurred, so as to correct errors and to forge ahead properly to the next electoral fray, which will be this runoff election.

ELECTION COMPUTER ENGINEER EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

PA300021 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpts] We spoke today with one of the people mentioned by members of the Central Electoral Council [CCE] as being responsible for difficulties during the 25 March elections. We are referring to computer engineer Morgan Bojorquez. We asked him about the reasons for the problems and the charges against the management of the election concerning defects, difficulties, and other problems with the voting lists on Sunday.

[Begin recording] [Bojorquez] As you said, the management of the electoral plan is being blamed. I am not the manager of the electoral plan. I am a computer systems adviser. So the blame and the charges for the failure should not be directed at me but at the management of the electoral plan, as you have correctly said.

[Beltran] What was the reason for your resignation as the person in charge of the computer?

[Bojorquez] First of all, as a Salvadoran and a professional I could not guarantee that the process was going to be honest, impartial, and efficient. Because I did not have control over those variables and because the CCE requested that I not participate in the process as a result of political pressures, I decided to turn in my resignation because I believed that I could not guarantee what would happen beginning at 1900 on Sunday.

[Beltran] Why couldn't you guarantee this as a Salvadoran technician?

[Bojorquez] Because I had planned everything one way, I had decided what was going to be done, I had designed the system that was going to be used, I was going to direct the logistics of transferring the information, because I had already told the political parties that they could enter data simultaneously with the CCE.

These things were not approved, and since I was not going to have control and direction and since I was not going to be the one implementing the plans and studies I had drawn up, I could not guarantee what would happen.

[Beltran] Was the order issued unilaterally by the members of the CCE; do you think it was due to foreign pressures?

[Bojorquez] No, it was not due to foreign pressures.

[Beltran] Is there some specific sector or party that was pressuring in this regard?

[Bojorquez] I think it was due to Roberto Meza's [CCE vice president] antagonism toward me. He saw me as a potential enemy of his party's interests. He charged that I would favor a specific sector. I think such a charge was fully refuted by the steps that I took prior to the process, the way that the computer was set up, and all the things that the international press learned about through the press communique and the news in the local newspapers on Saturday. As I said before, I think he saw me as an obstacle. I don't know what it was he wanted to do. [end recording]

CCE'S EXCLUDING NEWSMEN FROM VOTE COUNT HIT

PA291320 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1231 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The country's media have every right to inform the citizens about what is happening in the electoral and vote counting process of last Sunday's elections. That is the work of the media, which were coerced by members of the Central Electoral Council [CCE] when its vice president, Roberto Meza Delgado, and spokesman Jorge Hernandez, asked international and national press members to leave the area they had chosen to count the votes, arguing that there was too much disorder. The citizens of the country realize that the disorder in the elections that began on Sunday was caused by the CCE. This disorder is still prevalent. And this is why they have coerced newsmen to keep them from reporting on the electoral process, when the people should be kept well informed.

ARENA'S D'AUBUISSON ON ELECTION RESULTS, RUNOFF

PA292229 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpts] Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, presidential candidate and leader of the ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance, today deplored the disorder of the 25 March elections, and he said that his party will go to a runoff election with the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. The ARENA leader congratulated the PDC on its previous campaign but said that they would confront each other in this second round. Maj D'Aubuisson announced the creation of a commission of representatives of the two contending parties in the runoff. Regarding the support ARENA might receive from the rest of the political parties in the second round, Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson said:

"I would say that if all the non-Christian Democrats whose parties are no longer on the ballots have truly held an ideological position against the PDC's political stand, it is feasible that they will vote for ARENA. We will try to talk with all parties. I don't see why we should dissolve any party. I am waiting to see if we can organize a meeting with all the other parties. All the parties must survive so that the democratic system will also survive."

Rgarding the count, Maj D'Aubuisson said: "We are already coordinating with the PDC. They have won about 44 percent of the vote, give or take one point. But it will be approximately 44 percent. We in ARENA have about 31 percent and the PCN [National Conciliation Party] about 19 percent. When we first met with the PDC at noon on Tuesday our computations showed that they had won 44.2 percent, and according to them they had 44.7 percent. So, as I said, these small percentages can't change the result. We couldn't [words indistinct] get the votes won by ARENA to increase [words indistinct]. We would still have to hold runoff elections. Nor could the PCN win the right to participate in the second round with such a difference in figures. Therefore, I don't think the figures are going to change."

Regarding questioning of the elections, D'Aubuisson said: "Can you imagine how our country would have been discredited if, due to the disorder created by the organization of the Central Electoral Council, the elections had been challenged? First we have to think about El Salvador and then about partisan and private affairs."

As for the formation of a government with the participation of the PDC and ARENA in case either wins, Maj D'Aubuisson said: "At no time will we ignore the big representative force that supports the PDC. We will bear this in mind for the successful operation and development of all sectors of our fatherland. But we have not yet considered talking about integrating ourselves directly in the government. It would be more feasible to speak with parties similar to ours about integrating a government with members of another party."

Maj D'Aubuisson said that 30 percent of the ARENA voters were not able to vote. The ARENA-PDC commission would reportedly be made up of Alejandro Duarte, Ernesto Rodriguez Rivas, Mauricio Gutierrez Castro, and (Alberto Bendanza). Maj D'Aubuisson also replied to a question about the challenge that minority parties would reportedly file in view of a meeting that the majority parties supposedly held at the U.S. Embassy. He was also asked about the attitude of Senator [as heard] Stephen Solarz, who has said that if ARENA wins he will fight for the suspension of U.S. aid to El Salvador.

"I don't know if the decision of the parties who said they would present a challenge has been carried out. The deadline for presenting challenges expired last night at [time indistinct]. I don't know if there was a meeting of the major parties at the embassy. We were not present, nor do I know if there was a meeting. Therefore, I don't know who might have attended. We have already said there was disorder in the elections, but what must be recognized and stressed is the Salvadoran people's will. We should not lose sight of the main objective, which is to present an image of Salvadoran people who believe in democracy and in solving problems through the democratic means of voting and not through violence.

With regard to the remarks by Senator Solarz, that choice is up to him with his liberal mind, but we are looking at an entire people who want a democratic solution. He threatens to cut aid, but who is he favoring when aid is cut? He favors the rebels, the criminal subversives who are not representative of the Salvadoran people. He would just be condemning an entire people who believe in the United States, who believe in democracy, and who believe that we can win by defeating this aggression of Soviet expansionism as we have been doing the last 4 years, working within the democratic political system"

D'AUBUISSON DISCUSSES CONTADORA, REBELS

PA291800 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Mar 84 pp 1-A, 8-A

[By special correspondent German Santamaria]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Mar -- "If the guerrillas were to win, then I would support an American invasion," Major Roberto D'Aubuisson stated, adding: "I think that Colombia is pressured by its internal subversion, which is why President Betancur has shaped an international policy that might benefit his country but at the expense of countries such as El Salvador." At a political rally in Santa Ana neighborhood in El Salvador some two weeks ago, D'Aubuisson said: "When I am president, I will put an end to those communist countries in Contadora."

"What occurs in the Contadora Group is that it contains countries that do things for personal interests rather than to cooperate with El Salvador. That is how Mexico, which is a right-wing country inside, exports a leftist policy, and why Colombia, which has not been able to reach an agreement with the guerrillas, perhaps because of pressure from subversives, wants to achieve a settlement here in El Salvador and in Central America," D'Aubuisson said.

"Let President Betancur first think about his fatherland; let him first do everything for his fatherland, which is also threatened by the crime of subversion, before he thinks about doing something abroad, for example, in Central America. But when he thinks of us, he should do so with the intention of aiding a free and democratic world and not playing up to any Marxist," D'Aubuisson stated.

What has happened is that Betancur is conducting an international policy that perhaps benefits his country, but which harms countries such as El Salvador, because what he promotes via the talks is that the guerrillas gain a political space here that they have not won at the polls, but that they have won through their crimes, with weapons in their hands," he said. He noted that if he were to win, he would not agree to dialogue with the guerrillas.

"It is as if President Betancur himself decided to negotiate with Colombia's M-19 guerrillas about government power. They have not respected or abided by the democratic system and have instead opted for subversive crimes. Therefore, I think that the Colombian people would not agree to such negotiations, because if what the M-19 wants is power in Colombia, then they should win it at the polls," D'Aubuisson added.

"If the guerrillas were to win in El Salvador, then I would support an American invasion," he said to the surprise of the newsmen, amid the cameras and machine guns. "If this were to happen, it would seem as if a tiger is going to eat us; however, a tiger is not going to eat us, because we will never put ourselves in a position to be eaten. In other words, the guerrillas will never win here, which is why there will not be an American invasion," he said, his strong voice rising above the sound of machine guns.

FMLN ALLEGES ARMY HARASSMENT OF NONVOTERS

PA291335 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] A report from Usulutan Department indicates that on 26 and 27 March troops of the Atonal Battalion set up checkpoints along several highways in Usulutan Department where they recorded many names and cedula numbers of persons who had not voted.

This action by the Atonal Battalion lies within the framework of repression and intimidation that the dictatorship has been conducting for several weeks against the Salvadoran people. This intimidation is added to the threats of imposing fines of up to 50 colones on those who did not participate in the electoral farce. And the dictatorship, the official boot of the U.S. Government, still has the gall to tell the media that the Salvadoran people went of their own will to cast their votes -- which as we have already confirmed are worthless because the results are being manipulated by the U.S. Embassy.

FMLN COMMANDER TORRES ON ELECTION, TACTICS

DW291123 Baden-Baden ARD Television Network in German 2005 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Interview with Commander Ramon Torres, military leader of the FMLN Central Front, by correspondent Leo Gabriel in "a guerrilla-controlled region" of El Salvador; in Spanish with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Gabriel] Asked about the forthcoming elections, guerilla commander Ramon Torres declares:

[Torres] The elections are no alternative for the Salvadoran people. This country lacks the preconditions for holding free elections. There are many death squads here. The government does not respect human rights because the death squads come from the government's own ranks. For this reason, there can be no free elections in El Salvador.

[Gabriel] Why doesn't the FMLN defend the guerrilla-controlled areas?

[Torres] We do not have the help here that the Salvadoran Army gets from the North Americans; we supply ourselves with ammunition taken from the Army. We have no storage depots and there are no supply channels. This is a people's war, in which all the people are taking part. If we were to defend an entire zone in static position warfare, it would be disastrous in view of the massive action by the Air Force since the government respects neither children nor old people. If we were to defend a specific area, the Army would do much harm to the civilian population.

FMLN'S GUERRA DISCUSSES CONDITIONS FOR DIALOGUE

DW291129 Baden-Baden ARD Television Network in German 2005 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Remarks by Commandante Pedro Guerra, supreme FMLN military chief of Guazapa mountain, to correspondent Leo Gabriel in "a guerrilla-controlled area" of El Salvador; in Spanish with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] We are convinced of the need to continue our struggle until the government is prepared to negotiate, and, if it is not, we will continue until final victory. However, we believe that it is possible to create the preconditions for holding discussions and entering into a dialogue on the basis of pressure brought to bear by all peoples of the world, by the democratic governments in the center of the political spectrum, and by international political forces. What is happening here in the interior of this country is decisive. This decisive element is the military successes of the FMLN.

FARABUNDO MARTI NOTES 54TH ANNIVERSARY OF PCES

PA291747 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Today, 28 March, the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES], a member of the FSLN, the Salvadoran people's revolutionary vanguard, is marking the 54th anniversary of its founding. The contribution made by the PCES to the revolutionary war has been an important factor in helping our people's struggle to achieve greater levels of unity. The blood of many patriots has been shed in our territory for the definitive liberation of the exploited classes. The revolutionary political and military struggle of the PCES has earned recogntion and affection among our people and, along with all the FMLN organizations, we are making an effort to lead this struggle toward decisive battles against our enemies.

We greet all the militants, leaders, fighters, and commanders of the PCES and of the Armed Forces of Liberation, FAL, who are celebrating their 54th anniversary today, 28 March. This new anniversary represents to our people a confirmation of the commitment made by our brothers to fight with all their strength to procure the well-being and the [word indistinct] of the working classes [break in transmission through end of item].

GUATEMALA

MEJIA REPORTEDLY TO ATTEND C.A. SUMMIT IN U.S.

PA291524 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1458 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Chief of State General Oscar Mejia Victores will probably travel to Washington in late April to attend a summit meeting of Central American chiefs of state with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. According to a reliable ranking Guatemalan military source, the meeting will also be attended by the presidents of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. The source, who chose to remain anonymous, did not know if Nicaragua was invited to the summit of Central American presidents with President Reagan. Gen Mejia will leave for Washington accompanied by Colonel Pablo Nuila Hub, public relations secretary of the presidency, and Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran.

President Ronald Reagan met 11 months ago in San Pedro Sula, Honduras with General Efrain Rios Montt, who was Guatemalan president at that time. The meeting was also attended by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana and Honduran President Roberto Suazo Corboda. The military source consulted here today by ACAN-EFE said that the Washington summit will discuss the increased military tension in the area and the pacification of Central America.

MEJIA DISCUSSES JOINT MANEUVERS, DIALOGUE

PA291610 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Guatemala has been invited to participate in the military maneuvers in Honduras. The Guatemalan Government has been formally invited by Honduras to participate in the upcoming joint military maneuvers to be held by the U.S. and Honduran Armies. This was announced by Guatemalan Head of State Oscar Mejia Victores, who said that the Honduran Government's invitation arrived at the beginning of this week.

The Guatemalan head of state, who had recently dismissed any possibility that our country will accept the invitation to participate in the military maneuvers in Honduras, now says that the invitation is being studied. Therefore, he cannot anticipate whether or not he will agree to go to Honduras. Asked if he maintained his position not to participate in the maneuvers in Honduras, the head of state reiterated that the idea is being studied and that he has good military advisers looking into this.

On another topic, Mejia Victores said that there will be no new taxes. Gen Oscar Mejia Victores described the rumor that new taxes will be levied as a joke in poor taste by sectors seeking to create problems for the government. In denying the rumor, he said that those who spread such ideas seek to create problems for his government.

Mejia Victores said he is agreeable to holding a summit meeting with the political parties in order to establish the rules of the game, which will regulate the election of the National Constituent Assembly. Recently the secretary of the Democratic Civic Front, Danilo Barillas, came out in favor of holding a summit meeting between the government and the parties, especially since current circumstances are still confusing. The head of state said that although electoral matters are the concern of the Supreme Electoral Council he is ready to engage in dialogue with the parties, but they must first submit a request to do so and list the topics that will be discussed at such a summit.

MEJIA COMMENTS ON NICARAGUA'S UNPAID LOAN

PA291938 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 29 Mar 84 p 4

[Excerpt] Nicaragua has as yet made no down payment on the commitment personally assumed by Commander Ortega in Argentina with General Mejia Victores. This was announced by the president in a news conference yesterday. It is certain, Mejia Victores said, that Commander Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinist Junta, recognized the debt of $150 million that his country owes Guatemala. He offered to pay it in monthly installments of $10 million beginning in February. As yet no payment has been made, he added. He added with a smile: "We cannot do anything. We will continue our efforts to get them to pay us, but we are not going to invade them just because of that."

CLASHES WITH SUBVERSIVES IN NORTH REPORTED

PA291608 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] It has been officially reported that clashes between subversives and Army and other government troops that took place over the past 72 hours in the country's northern area have left 11 dead and an undetermined number of injured. Six soldiers, four subversives, and a civilian patrolman were killed; it is believed, however, that there are more dead and injured subversives, but the Army reported that the number cannot be determined because the surviving subversives escaped and took the bodies with them. The most serious incident of the three that were reported was a subversive ambush of a truck carrying members of the Army Corps of Engineers in Nenton, Huehuetenango Department. Two military technicians and four soldiers were killed in this clash.

Meanwhile, in Nebaj, Quiche Department, a military combat patrol killed four subversives. Finally, in San Pedro Carcha, Alta Verapaz, a subversive group attacked Cecumun, but the attack was repelled by the local civilian self-defense patrol. A member of the patrol was killed, and there were apparently some casualties among the attackers.

Colonel Edgar Djalma Dominguez, the chief of public relations of the Army, today commented on the harassment operations carried out over the past few days against the members of the Army Corps of Engineers in Chajul, Quiche Department. Djalma also commented on an ambush staged against a military vehicle in Huehuetenango that resulted in six Army deaths.

[Begin Djalma recording] Over the past few weeks, members of the Corp of Engineers working in Chabla, in Chajul, Quiche Department, have been attacked. An officer as well as several soldiers were injured. On Sunday at approximately (?1605) hours, a vehicle carrying two technicians from the Corps of Engineers and four assitants was ambushed at (Tenandea), in Chacaj -- the new development center in Huehuetenango Department. Two technicians and four soldiers belonging to the work team of the Corps of Engineers in Chacaj were killed when the [word indistinct] exploded. [end recording]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT TO PROBE GUATEMALA MURDERS

PA282233 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretariat officials will conduct an investigation into the murders of four Hondurans allegedly killed by policemen in Guatemala. According to Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, reports have already been received from the Honduran Embassy in Guatemala, and this information has been turned over to Foreign Under Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez so that he can carry out the necessary investigation. The victims' relatives have asked Foreign Secretariat authorities to investigate the case to ensure that those responsible are punished. The foreign secretary called this a very regrettable incident and promised to carry out an investigation.

NICARAGUANS BOMB BORDER REGIONS, KILL CHILD

PA291243 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] There has been a serious attack by the Sandinist Army on Honduran border towns. Three road construction workers were injured and one child was killed during a bombing of the border region by the Sandinists.

Attention: We repeat; there has been a serious attack by the Sandinist Army on our border. Three road construction workers were injured and one small child was killed in this Sandinist attack. Here is a report from our correspondent in Choluteca, Juan Ramon Aguilera Cesar:

[Begin Aguilera recording] Good morning, dear listeners, this is Choluteca reporting for the Audio Video system. The Sandinists bombed Palo Verde, in the jurisdiction of Concepcion de Maria, between 1100 and 1130 yesterday. Three road construction workers were injured and one child was killed by the Sandinist fire. The Sandinist attacks, which are continuing permanently against Honduras, are intolerable and there is no use in having the Foreign Secretariat protest. The Sandinists are abusing the good will of Hondurans. [end recording]

SALVADORAN REFUGEES PROTEST MOVE TO OLANCHITO

PA280230 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Mar 84 p 15

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Salvadoran refugees have informed the National Unity Front of Honduran Peasants [FUNACAMH] of their firm determination not to agree to a transfer to Olanchito and have requested support to prevent the resettlement. FUNACAMH leader Teofilo Trejo said that his organization is prepared to support the refugees in their struggle to avoid relocation. Trejo argued that the Constitution states clearly that land can only be given to Hondurans by birth. The letter sent by the refugees, who are in Colomoncagua, Intibuca, is as follows:

1 March 1984

From the Salvadoran refugee camps in Colomoncagua, Honduras, we send to our companeros of FUNACAMH a warm greeting in the hopes that God the father, the all powerful, will keep them always in good health and in good spirits in the task that they are always carrying out, united in a single spirit. Amidst all that is happening to us, we communicate with you, our brothers, to express our feelings. The reason for sending you this message is that we have been threatened by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with relocation to Olanchito. The refugees disagree with the policy of the UNHCR, the Honduran Army, and the U.S. Embassy. We know that what they really want is to destroy our organization because, by the grace of God and the efforts of us all, we have been able to set up an infrastructure that has allowed us to be fairly well off.

Noting that we have sown love, unity, and the equality that should exist among us, the UNHCR wants to destroy this with anomalies, and with false promises has offered to purchase for us 3,500 manzanas of land from Honduran landowners to relocate us. We say that that land should be distributed to the poor peasants of the region. We support your struggle for land and for the agrarian reform that has been promised for some time, because we are peasants with the same aspirations and we have the same rights as the landowners who have expropriated the land. We request your solidarity in our struggle against relocation because it worries us and will not benefit us. United in a single spirit and in love, we will remain firm until we find a solution.

Sincerely yours, companeros of FUNACAMH,

[Signed] The Salvadoran refugees

NICARAGUA

COMMENTARY COMPARES HART, MONDALE POLICIES

PA292005 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Station commentary: "Democratic Hopefuls Oppose Reagan's Military intervention in Central America" by Eligo Alvarez Montalban]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's militaristic and interventionist policy in Central America, which friends and allies of the United States admit has reached its highest level of danger to both the peace in the region and the world, has become one of the highlights of the current U.S. electoral campaign, particularly among the candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination.

It is noteworthy to add that the Democratic Party is the U.S. majority party, and that whether it is in power or not, the opinion of its leaders, particularly during an elections year, have great influence on U.S. events. It is important to note this prior to giving the opinion of the two leading Democratic hopefuls on Reagan's warmongering policy in Central America.

Edward Kennedy, the influential Democratic senator, made the following comment in Washington last Monday on the topic: President Reagan resorts to the power of arms to defend his demagogic policy in Central America. The senator from Massachusetts added that he will oppose any increase in military aid to the Salvadoran regime or the approval of the $21 million that Reagan has requested for the Somozist counter-revolutionaries.

Regarding the comments by the Democratic hopefuls, both Hart and Mondale condemn Reagan's military intervention in Central America, although they differ in the manner and degree in which they oppose it. The Nicaraguan News Agency, ANN, points out some observers have indicated that the Democratic candidates' differences on Central American policy are only surface differences, not substantial ones. However, we believe that Hart's stand is better defined and more comprehensive than Mondale's because the senator from Colorado favors an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Central America, where they act as bodyguards for Central American dictators. Mondale, on the other hand, conditions the withdrawal on the suspension of the Sandinist government's reported aid to guerrilla movements in the area and to the complete removal of Cuban advisers from the area.

Whatever the case may be, Reagan's hopes for a second term will confront the open opposition of many sectors of the U.S. electorate, represented by the Democrats, whose leaders, in one way or another, are demanding a halt to U.S. military intervention in Central America.

TRADE MINISTRY SCORES U.S. ON SUGAR QUOTA

PA290336 Managua EL NEUVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Mar 84 pp 1, 10

[Communique issued by the Foreign Trade Ministry on 20 March in Managua]

[Text] The Foreign Trade Ministry announced to the Nicaraguan people that:

1. After learning on 11 May 1983 of President Ronald Reagan's decison to reduce Nicaragua's sugar quota to 6,000 tons for the 1983-84 fiscal year, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction lodged a formal protest to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Secretariat since the measure taken by the U.S. Government violated international commerce regulations and principles.

2. On 8 June 1983 Nicaragua and the United States met within the framework of GATT's difference-solving mechanism to try to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement.

3. In view of the U.S. Government's negative attitude, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction requested the appointment of an arbitration group to examine Nicaragua's complaint.

4. In the report submitted to GATT's litigant parties, the arbitration group ruled that the United States had violated obligations it had assumed as a member of GATT by reducing Nicaragua's sugar quota.

5. On 13 March 1984 GATT's Representatives Council (the organization's highest body) unanimously approved the arbitration group's ruling in favor of Nicaragua and urged the United States to restore immediately the sugar quota (61,900 tons for the current year) to which Nicaragua is entitled.

6. GATT's Council was charged with seeing that the recommendations were duly accepted. However, the White House spokesman [not further identified] has said that the United States is not going to restore Nicaragua's sugar quota.

7. GATT's decision once more confirms that U.S. Government aggressions against Nicaragua violate international law and that it faces the unanimous disapproval of the international community.

PLANNING MINISTER RUIZ HAILS 'URGENT' USSR AID

PA291806 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution, and Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, have signed important intergovernmental agreements in Moscow that provide, among other things, for the construction of a 30,000-cubic meter oil storage tank for the Puerto Sandino-Managua oil pipeline and the expansion of TEXNICSA's [expansion not given] spinning mill. The FSLN Directorate member also signed a protocol to consolidate the physical and technical foundations of Nicaragua's film industry.

Ryabov stressed that these documents once more confirm the friendship between the USSR and Nicaragua and reflect their desire to maintain ongoing, mutually advantageous cooperation.

Commander Ruiz said about the agreements that "we had not even given any thought to expanding our fuel storage facilities 6 months ago; the attack by the imperialist enemy, perpetrated by criminal hands, led us to ask the USSR for an urgent plan to replace the storage tanks that were destroyed. The Soviets made the studies, automatically granted the credit, and we are now formalizing this fact.

As for the terrorist attacks on Nicaragua's ports, Ruiz said: "While 'anti-assistance' is reaching a poor people like our from the U.S. Government and administration, on one hand, genuine help, representing a further safeguard for our future security, is reaching us on the other." "Our friendship, fraternal ties, and relations with the Soviet Union are growing, due to the substance that they are taking on every day."

He noted that the official delegation that he is heading in the Soviet Union "is deepening what is already a definite" framework of cooperation. The Sandinist leader added that "this cooperation already involves scientific-technical cooperation, ordinary trade, and aspects of development."

"However, since the model of development we have chosen within the framework of the revolution is harmonious, these agreements involve other things, such as assistance for our film industry, laying the groundwork incrementally for an industry that might seem illusory in the case of Nicaragua," Ruiz said. Finally, Commander Ruiz said that other already signed agreements involve studies on hydroelectricity, textiles, mining, geology, communications, and other fields.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA LEAVES FOR DPRK, USSR VISITS

PA292348 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Approximately 1,000 fresh counterrevolutionary troops who have not yet engaged in combat are ready to enter Nicaragua through Jalapa, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, who is also commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army and national chief of the MPS [Sandinist People's Militias], said today shortly before leaving for the DPRK and the USSR. Orgega reported that all the Yankee imperialist actions against Nicaragua are aimed at protecting the deteriorated image of the Salvadoran Military Government. However, the Sandinist people in arms have responded to all of imperialism's aggressions, to the point that dozens of casualties have been infiicted on them in the sectors they have attempted to enter.

Commander Ortega said that the object of his trip to the DPRK and the USSR is to further strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation with those sister peoples. He added that the Nicaraguan Government is seeking a political resolution to the regional crisis by maintaining its peaceful stand within the Contadora Group so as to prevent a war in the region.

Commander Humberto Ortega's trip to the DPRK and the USSR once again demonstrates the Nicaraguan Government's desire for peace. Ortega made this comment moments before leaving Nicaragua. Nicaragua wants peace, and based on this it is seeking a resolution of the war imposed by the Reagan administration with the support of those countries that are friends of the revolution and through the efforts of the Contadora Group. But the Nicaraguan people are also preparing themselves to defend their achievements, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega said. Here is his comment:

[Begin Ortega recording] The trip to the two sister nations is intended to strengthen the ties of friendship that bring our peoples together. Our junta has pointed out, particularly since the increase of the terrorist aggression led by the U.S. [words indistinct], the efforts that our revolution continues to make to strengthen our defense capabilities. To this effect, our first step is to continue seeking a political resolution through the Contadora Group. That is the first step that our revolution is taking in the international realm. We are seeking a political, not a bloody solution, such as the one the region is currently experiencing.

At the same time, we have spoken to the Nicaraguan people about the need to continue strenghening all the defensive military preparations in the face of the present U.S. escalation and the undeclared war that the U.S. Government , through its puppets in Honduras and the Somozist counterrevolution, is conducting right now. Basically, the escalation is exemplified by the mining of Nicaraguan ports, by the use of planes that come in from Honduras to scrutinize our territory and to conduct combined air and sea operations against Nicaragua, by the present escalation of incursions by counterrevolutionary land forces from Honduras, and by the provocations of the Honduran Army on the northern border. These three [as heard] elements exemplify the current U.S. escalation. In view of this escalation, our revolution is basically strengthening the system of popular defense, the MPS, which has heroically repelled the contras' attempts to occupy some villages. The current plans of action of the Somozist counterrevolution, which receives instructions from the United States, are an attempt to hide the deterioration of the Salvadoran regime and to draw a parallel between the deteriorated Salvadoran situation and an alleged civil war which they say exists in Nicaragua and which is actually a war of aggression directed by the United States. [end recording]

'URGENT' UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING REQUESTED

PA291910 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] New York, 29 Mar (AFP) -- Nicaragua today asked the UN Security Council to hold "an urgent and immediate meeting" to discuss the "escalation of attacks" to which it is being subjected. Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, delivered a letter to Javier Arias Stella, president of the UN Security Council, requesting the meeting. The Presidency of the Council will begin discussion on when to hold the meeting of its 15 members, who are currently analyzing the use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war, Sudan's charges against Libya, and the latter's charges against the United States.

BOATS, SHIPS HIT BY MINES, 'PIRANHA' BOATS

'Piranhas' Came From Ship

PA291901 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1326 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Mario Aleman, commander of the Sandinist Navy in Corinto, told newsmen that he was certain that the "Piranha" speedboats that attacked that Pacific port on Tuesday "came from a vessel of large-tonnage" that was achored 57 miles off Nicaragua's coast. The official reported that two speedboats, protected by two aircraft that did not enter into action, tried again to destroy fuel depots at around midnight on Tuesday. The "Piranhas" began their attack in the area of "Estacion Piloto," where five vessels were anchored, 4 km from the Port of Corinto. A Sandinist Navy coastal guard vessel that was on patrol engaged the "Piranha" speedboats in combat at an estimated distance of 200 to 300 meters. According to the Pacific port authorities, an "enemy" speedboat was hit for the first time by fire from Nicaraguan coast guard vessels. One of the "Piranha" boats fled the bay with fire raging in its cabin. Three Sandinist troops were wounded in the action. According to Mario Aleman, Sandinist radar detected the high-tonnage vessel 50 miles off the Port of Corinto on the same day that the two speedboats perpetrated this new attack and two unidentified aircraft penetrated Nicaraguan airspace.

Mines Off Corinto

PA261750 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1705 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Felix Thomas report from Corinto]

[Text] A new aggression on the part of the CIA against the Nicaraguan people occurred a few moments ago in Corinto. Two fishing boats owned by (ALINSA) sustained serious structural damage when they struck two explosive mines in the bay of the Port of Corinto. Despite the strong explosions, the crew members of the fishing boats San Albino and Aracely Perez suffered no injuries. Each boat costs more than 5 million cordobas, Francisco Gonzalez, the general manager of the company, reported.

Panamanian Ship Machine-Gunned

PA300346 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Official sources have reported that "Piranha"-type boats last night attacked the Panamanian-registered merchant ship Homin-7 with heavy machinge-gun fire a few kilometers from the Puerto Sandino.

The same sources said that the Nicaraguan ship Aracely yesterday hit a mine when it was fishing in the channel of the Port of Corinto. The attack of the "Piranha" boats against the Panamanian ship Homin-7 occurred at 2150 after it had left Puerto Sandino with 9,700 tons of sugar for Panama.

On Tuesday two "Piranha" boats tried to place more explosive devices off the coast of Corinto. This action was frustrated and repelled by units of the Sandinist Navy, which were able to hit one of them which fled from the bay with the cabin and prow on fire. Yesterday at 1000 a Liberian-registered ship was slightly shaken by the explosion of another mine in Corinto.

A Defense Ministry communique issued today reaffirmed that the explosive devices placed in three Nicaraguan ports are highly sophisticated and industrially manufactured mines that come from U.S. military arsenals and that they have been placed by experts at the service of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency through modern naval surface and underwater techniques. The Defense Ministry communique denied the disinformation maneuvers that the CIA and its agents have tried to carry out by saying that the explosive devices are supposedly homemade.

D'ESCOTO PROTESTS LAND, SEA ATTACKS TO HONDURAS

PA300422 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Protest note sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; no date or place given]

[Text] Mr Secretary, I address Your Excellency to inform you of the following event.

On 27 March between 0830 and 0900, 30 members of the Honduran Army attacked with rifle fire from Honduras a patrol of the Sandinist People's Army that was passing through the sector of Loma de los Pastores, 1 km south of Santo Tomas del Nance in Chinandega Department. Fortunately, the criminal attack did not produce any casualties for us to lament.

That same day at 2300, in the naval sector of Corinto, two "Piranha"-type speedboats coming from Honduras attacked Nicaraguan coast guard vessel No 300 while it was patrolling off the Port of Corinto. At the time of the attack, two airplanes flew over the zones with their lights out. As a result of the criminal attack, sailors Sergio Hernandez Sanchez, helmsman of the Coast Guard vessel who is in serious condition, and Renato Bermudez, gunner, were injured.

At 2155 on 28 March the Panamanian-registered merchant ship "Humin-7" was attacked with a 50-mm gun by a "Piranha" boat coming from Honduras while it was in port at Puerto Sandino loading 9,700 tons of sugar. The merchant ship was hit by bullets in this criminal attack but did not report greater damage.

On presenting its most formal and vigorous protest over the repeated aggressions that come from your country, the Nicaraguan Government once again insists before the Honduran Government that it is imperative that the Honduran authorities stop permitting the use of their territory and military means to carry out such acts of provocation that fall within the terrorist escalation promoted by the current U.S. Administration against my country and in which the Honduran Government is increasingly playing a more relevant role without responsibly considering the dangers of a regional war.

At the same time, the Nicaraguan Government holds the Honduran Government responsible for the tragic consequences that might result from its irresponsible and thoughtless attitude, which affects not only Nicaragua, but which also has dangerous consequences for merchant ships of other Central American countries.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my regards.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister.

TWO SOVIET SEAMEN DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

PA291518 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Mar 84 p 1

[By F. Thomas]

[Text] Corinto -- The two Soviet seamen who were recuperating in the Chinandega Hospital were discharged at midday yesterday. The nurse who treated them said that both have totally recovered from their injuries and wounds, which were slight. They will return to their country aboard the oil tanker Lugansk tomorrow.

ELECTORAL LAW IMPLEMENTED BY PUBLICATION

PA291525 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] The electoral law was implemented today following publication in both of today's morning newspapers. According to Article 151, the law becomes effective on the date of its publication in any communications media, without detriment to its subsequent publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. The law has a total of 154 articles. According to the law, the Supreme Court will appoint the Supreme Electoral Council, composed of three members, in the coming 15 days. The council will be the fourth branch of power of the Republic and will be charged with regulating the elections and the electoral law. This council must appoint the regional electoral councils and call for the registration of citizens. The council must also set the dates for the electoral campaign, which, according to the law, will last between two and four months. The Supreme Electoral Council will have the National Assembly of Political Parties as its consultative organ and, together with this assembly, will set the date for the registration of candidates and citizens. The Supreme Court must appoint three members and alternate members to the council.

COSEP PRESIDENT SEEKS BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

PA290545 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Enrique Bolanos president of the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] (who chose his own nickname: the One-Eared), addressed a frenzied crowd of approximately 600, consisting of businessmen, cattlemen, a few farmers, and the rank and file of several rightist parties, and demanded that they boycott the Nicaraguan electoral process, to "avoid falling into the trap set by the FSLN, which is trying to turn you into parasites [zancudos]."

Bolanos was the main speaker at the INDE [Nicaraguan Development Institute]-COSEP annual assembly, which was held yesterday at Cinema 2 in Managua. He recalled the example of counterrevolutionary Jorge Salazar, who died in a clash with policemen 3 years ago (and "who is in heaven today"), to "challenge the political parties to join in our cry that this is enough."

Encouraged by five street musicians who were playing bullfight music, the COSEP president said that the "electoral process is corrupt" and must be "frozen and postponed" until "the conditions" that were expressed in the "spirit of the document" that COSEP published 3 months ago, demanding a "dialogue" with the genocidal Somozists, exist. He also exclaimed in a dramatic tone: "I challenge the Government of National Reconstruction to promote a dialogue for conciliation, because we have had enough of so much incitement to hatred, of the denial of our God, and of the indoctrination of our children."

Luis Rivas Leiva of the PSD [Social Democratic Party] and Agustin Jarquin of the PSC [Social Christian Party] were present while Bolanos was speaking. After the assembly concluded, they abstained from making any comment on COSEP's "challenge." Jarquin said it was "an important call and we will study it," while Rivas Leiva laughed, congratulated Bolanos and said: "Let me go to the party first and then I'll comment."

Judge Raps COSEP Stance

PA300023 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Supreme Court Justice Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez has described the position taken by several of the parties belonging to the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board -- that they might refuse to take part in the upcoming elections -- as childish and ridiculous. With regard to a statement made by COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] President Enrique Bolanos about their refusal to participate in the elections, Justice Ramirez Gonzalez said: I believe that the statement is inconsistent. The opponents of the revolution have been clamoring for elections since 19 July 1979. Now that there is a legal, institutional order they are backing out and saying that they will not take part in the elections. They are attempting to sabotage the electoral process with this attitude, Ramirez Gonzalez said.

C.A. UNIONIST PARTY TO SEEK REGISTRATION

PA291456 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Central American Unionist Party, PUCA, has decided to seek registration before the National Council of Political Parties as an active party in order to join the electoral process that will lead to the elections for president, vice president, and a national constituent assembly this coming 4 November. PUCA leaders told our reporters about this decision and said that they have issued instructions to their departmental branches in Leon and Carazo on this decision and will do likewise in Masaya this week.

POLICE DISMANTLE REVOLUTIONARY GROUP IN MASAYA

PA300030 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24-25 Mar 84 p 14

[Text] Captain Guillermo Arce Castanos yesterday reported that a group led by a former policeman had been dismantled. The group was operating in La Concepcion, Masaya Department, under the name of "National Liberation Anticommunist Front," [Frente Anticomunista de Liberacion Nacional] but "later they identified themselves as members of the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force]. The group had 14 members. The leader was former policeman Gerardo Hernandez Robleto, who is a fugitive.

The group is accused, among other things, of attacking a CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee] leader in San Ignacio and taking his firearm. On 6 January the group stole 3,800 cordobas in Los Mercados, Carazo Department.

Gerardo Hernandez Robleto on several occasions took his men to a sort of military school where he taught them how to crawl on their stomachs, how to take apart and put together weapons, and other things.

During the news conference held at the Interior Ministry yesterday, Armel Lopez, a member of the group, told newsmen that he considered himself a member of the FDN. When one of the newsmen asked him why he considered himself a member of that counterrevolutionary group, he said: "He (the former policeman) told us that we belonged to the FDN."

OFFICIAL SAYS 135 CONTRAS KILLED IN 15 DAYS

PA300309 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Two counterrevolutionary task forces that entered the area of Jinotega and Nueva Segovia with 1,300 former Somozist guardsmen have been unable to establish themselves in our territory. Instead they are being pursued by our people organized in the Sandinist People's Militias [MPS] and the self-defense cooperatives. A report on this was issued last night by Guerrilla Commander Manuel Salvatierra, military chief of Region No 3. He indicated that an increase in the counterrevolutionaries' attempts to invade our country and to seize a sector of the country is foreseen in the next few days.

Commander Salvatierra said that there are approximately 1,200 counterrevolutionaries along the Honduran border in the sector of Nueva Segovia. Some of the 1,300 contras who entered through Nueva Segovia 15 days ago returned to Honduras when they realized they could not establish themselves deep in Nicaragua. The military chief of Region No 3 said that our militiamen demonstrated their heroism on Monday in the Los Arcos Valley, north of Yali, when a small unit of militias on a reconnaissance mission clashed with 300 counterrevolutionaries. Despite the large number of contras, the militiamen killed 14 contras, including their leader, Sereno. In that action, 23 militiamen fell defending the national sovereignty.

Commander Salvatierra said that in the past 15 days the people organized in the MPS, the self-defense cooperatives, and the Sandinist People's Army have killed 135 counterrevolutionaries and captured 11 former Somozist guardsmen. Commander Salvatierra said that after the 17 clashes between our Army and the contra task forces that entered through Nueva Segovia, those forces had been broken up. Just as the contras were unable to seize San Rafael del Norte due to our people's courage, the counterrevolutionaries' latest attempts to liberate a zone have failed.

Commander Salvatierra said that our forces are currently fighting a group of 400 contras north of Yali, Jinotega, and in the area of San Juan del Rio Coco. The military chief said that there are two groups that number 1,300 counterrevolutionaries in all whose action has been limited due to our people's courage in defending the revolutionary achievements with better training and weapons.

NEW COMMANDO GROUP TAKES CREDIT FOR SEA ATTACKS

PA291813 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] San Jose, 29 Mar (AFP) -- The self-styled Carlos Fonseca Amador Group, totally unknown up until now, claimed today in San Jose that it inflicted "considerable damage" on a French-made Sandinist patrol boat last Tuesday.

In a telephone call to AFP, a spokesman for the group said that as a result of the clash, which took place near the Port of Corinto in the Pacific Coast, the patrol boat "foundered and burned." The spokesman said that the group began its offensive against the Nicaraguan Navy forces with actions on 4 and 5 March, including the sinking of two ships in the Gulf of Fonseca. It plans to continue its operations at sea.

Asked about the identity of the group's leader, the correspondent replied: "He is underground in another country," explaining that the Carlos Fonseca Amador Group is not connected with the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) and Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE). "We have organizational, albeit not ideological, differences with those organizations," he affirmed, without commenting further. Carlos Fonseca Amador was the founder of the FSLN, which currently rules Nicaragua, and was killed in 1976 in a clash with soldiers of the then dictator Anastasio Somoza.

FDN: SOVIET SHIP NOT HIT BY TYPE OF MINE IT LAID

PA242115 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2053 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 24 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- A Nicaraguan rebel group based in Honduras has said that it is not sure if the mine that damaged a Soviet oil tanker a week ago was placed by its members.

Adolfo Calero, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN), told REUTER that damage to the oil tanker was apparently not caused by a mine deposited on the ocean floor, like the type placed by the FDN in Nicaraguan waters in January.

Calero said that the damage above the water line seemed to indicate that the tanker hit a floating mine. He said that FDN has never used floating mines in its campaign against economic objectives aimed at overthrowing the Sandinist Government.

FDN SAYS MINES WILL STAY UNTIL SANDINISTS LEAVE

PA291729 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Mar (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) today reiterated in Tegucigalpa that Nicaraguan ports "have been and will continue to be mined as long as the Sandinist regime illegally remains in power." The anti-Sandinist organization stated that shipping companies "should take appropriate measures for this situation and suspend commercial traffic" to Nicaragua.

The FDN expressed surprise that the Lloyds of London insurance company, the owners of ships, and the ships' crews "have unnecessarily exposed themselves to physical and financial losses by having failed to take our warnings seriously." In less than 2 months, four ships -- bearing the flags of Panama, the Netherlands, the USSR, and Liberia -- have been damaged by mines in the Port of Corinto and Puerto Sandino in Nicaragua.

"Only the FDN has the necessary ability and knowledge to deactivate these mines. The Sandinist regime has not and cannot remove them," the anti-Sandinist organization said. In conclusion, the FDN said that the blockade of the ports falls "within an overall strategy designed to prevent the delivery of oil for the Sandinist war machine."

ROBELO ANNOUNCES ARDE DELEGATION TO TOUR EUROPE

PA292024 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, has announced a tour of Europe.

Engineer Alfonso Robelo, a member of the ARDE directorate, announced in a press conference in San Jose, Costa Rica, that an ARDE mission will tour 8 European countries to disseminate news about the political-military struggle that is being waged in southern Nicaragua. Robelo made public a letter that was delivered to the Nicaraguan Government last Thursday, in which 10 U.S. Congressmen requested effective guarantees and prior conditions for the announced FSLN electoral process, which has not inspired confidence so far. The press conference was held in Torremolinos.

It was announced that the tour of the ARDE delegates will be a working tour to promote their struggle. The delegation will be led by Robelo and Donald Castillo for the ARDE directorate. Robelo will represent the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, and Castillo the Solidarity of the Nicaraguan Democratic Workers [Solidaridad de Trabajadores Democraticos Nicaraguenses — STDN]. The delegation will also include the secretary of international relations for ARDE, Jaime Vega, and Donald Castillo Rivas, who lives in Mexico.

ARDE's struggle has gained momentum since Commander Eden Pastora explained that his men had mined the principal ports of Nicaragua, had armed and supplied 10,000 combatants, and were advancing on the southern and central Atlantic regions, forcing the government troops to retreat. This has been partially recognized by the totalitarian government of Managua. Here are Alfonso Robelo's comments in the press conference where he announced the tour of eight countries of Europe:

[Begin Robelo recording] I want to tell you today that, accompanied by Donald Castillo, an ARDE directorate member, we are going to begin a tour of Europe. The tour will begin this coming Monday and will cover eight countries. We will start with Portugal, followed by Spain, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. We will continue there to speak fundamentally about our statement made here on 20 February on how we are following through and to see whether it is possible to obtain support.

REPORTAGE ON RUIZ' ACTIVITIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For reportage on the visit by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN national directorate and minister of planning, to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, including his talks with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 29 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CASTRO CLAIMS U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN EL SALVADOR

FL291330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government and the Salvadoran revolutionary movement advocate a political solution through talks but the Reagan administration is stubbornly preventing it. This statement was made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in an interview carried on the French television program TS-1.

TASS reported from Paris that Fidel noted that the United States' direct and indirect intervention can be observed in El Salvador. He added: Direct intervention is under way because U.S. planes are carrying out espionage flights over El Salvador to locate guerrilla forces.

In his interview, Fidel said that the Salvadoran Army is formed and armed by the United States which supports the Salvadoran regime. This regime, he added, has exterminated more than 40,000 citizens of that country in the past 4 years.

The Cuban leader said that meanwhile the Salvadoran revolutionary movement has become stronger. He stressed that it is much more powerful now than it was 4 years ago and said that he is convinced that this movement will not be overcome militarily.

SOVIET NAVAL OFFICERS CONTINUE ACTIVITIES

FL290245 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Rear Admiral Fedor Starozhilov, head of the Soviet naval detachment that is visiting us, placed a wreath at the Mausoleum of the Soviet Internationalist Soldier today. Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice minister of the FAR, and head of the Revolutionary Navy, accompanied the ranking officers of the detachment.

Earlier the officers of the naval detachment had visited the Camilo Cienfuegos Military School for the Revolutionary Navy, where they toured the biology and physics labs and the gymnasium areas.

The Soviet naval detachment arrived in Havana on 26 March and includes and antisubmarine cruiser, an antisubmarine ship, a diesel submarine, and a tanker.

This morning Rear Adm Fedor Starozhilov and Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado visited the Western Naval District, where they were received by Rear Admiral Pedro Betancourt, who explained to them the structure, function, and missions of this important center of our Revolutionary Navy. At the district they visited surface units, the Hall of History, the ship repair base, and other areas of interest. The officers, sergeants, midshipmen, and other personnel of the Naval District stated that they are working to improve the combat preparation of our Revolutionary Navy. The Western Naval District is the initiating unit of the socialist emulation.

Besides the activities the commanding officers of the Soviet detachment are carrying out, the other officers and sailors have a full schedule of activities in our capital. This morning Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Cuban Federation of Women [FMC], visited the Soviet naval detachment. During a tour of the various areas, Vilma was accompanied by Ship Captain Pedro Perrera Ruiz, Revolutionary Navy chief of staff, and the captain of the ship Leningrad, as well as by comrades from the National FMC Directorate.

The Leningrad crew presented an entertaining cultural activity with typical dances of the Soviet peoples. After the visit there was an exchange of gifts symbolic of our peoples. Signing the guestbook, Vilma wrote: The FMC in the name of all Cuban women is grateful for this visit by members of the Soviet fleet, which contributes to the consolidation of Soviet-Cuban friendship.

The officers and sailors of the Soviet naval detachment today completed a full program of activities, including visits to Revolutionary Square, the National Theater, the FAR Pantheon, and Lenin Park, where they strolled around the area near the Lenin Monument.

Starozhilov Stresses Solidarity

FL291157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The Soviet Union has been, is, and will be on the side of Cuba in calm as well as in stormy times. This statement, made recently by CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko, has been repeated at a news conference held in Havana by Fedor Starozhilov, head of the Soviet naval detachment visiting us. He conveyed Soviet greetings to the Cuban people and expressed appreciation for the hospitality of the party, the People's Government, and the Havana residents.

Terms Visit Tradition

FL291336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Rear Admiral Fedor Starozhilov, head of the Soviet naval flotilla visiting Cuba, held a press conference yesterday aboard the Leningrad. Starozhilov thanked the Cuban people, the FAR, the Government, Cuba's Communist Party, and Fidel Castro for the welcome and the friendship shown toward the Soviet flotilla which he commands.

Rear Adm Starozhilov spoke of Soviet-Cuban relations and the close ties of friendship and solidarity which unite the peoples of Lenin and Marti. He also emphasized that this type of visit is a tradition as well as an inseparable part of Soviet-Cuban military cooperation.

[Begin Starozhilov recording in Russian with simultaneous translation into Spanish] The friendly visits to Cuba by Soviet Navy ships have become a fine tradition. They are an inseparable part of the military cooperation between the two countries. In Soviet academy classrooms, Cuban combatants have provided a rich reservoir of experience for our Armed Forces. We are happy that after completing their Soviet military courses, many Cuban Revolutionary Navy [MGR] officers have become successfully involved in the education and training of personnel and in safeguarding their nation's borders. [end recording]

Starozhilov praised the Cuban sailors and commended the excellent defense work which the crew members of the Western Naval District ships carried out. They won the MGR best performance rating in the FAR socialist emulation.

During their stay in Cuba, Starozhilov and his officers visited several MGR detachments and the Camilo Cienfuegos Military School, which is a naval academy [as heard].

After the press conference, local and foreign reporters were invited to tour the Leningrad. The reporters were able to observe the magnificant condition of the ship's fighting and naval capabilities. The modern weaponry, with the capability of leveling enemy ships, brought admiration from the visitors. The Soviet sailors' discipline, organization, and friendliness also favorably impressed the reporters.

FUENTE SIGNS 1984 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH PRC

FL291151 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The PRC and Cuba today signed a trade protocol for 1984. The documents were signed by Jose Fuente de la Menendez and Wang Pinqing, Vice foreign trade minister of Cuba and the PRC, respectively. Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban foreign trade minister; Wang Jin, the PRC ambassador to our country; and Miguel A. Castillo, deputy foreign trade minister [as heard]; as well as other Cuban and PRC officials attended the ceremony.

Before signing the documents, Cabrizas met with the PRC delegation and discussed the development of trade between the two countries.

BLANCO SEEKS GREATER ACCESS TO U.S. MARKETS

FL292226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The United Kingdom minister of trade, Paul Channon, and Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Amadeo Blanco Valdes-Fauly today discussed in London matters related to trade between the two countries.

At the meeting the two officials noted the need to improve the bilateral trade balance in which Cuba now has a deficit. Amadeo Blanco spoke in favor of Cuban products having greater access to the British market, to which end its participation in the general system of preferences should be increased. The British minister expressed interest in learning about the development of the Cuban economy and the participation of the British industrial and trade sectors in trade with Cuba.

Paul Channon agreed to study ways to increase trade between the United Kingdom and Cuba, pledging an attempt to persuade British firms to increase their purchases from Cuba. In an interview with Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Amadeo Blanco Valdes-Fauly, the British Minister expressed interest in the International Sugar Organization meeting being held in London for the purpose of facilitating the negotiation of a new agreement. Amadeo Blanco described the activities of the meeting and the role played by the EEC in the deliberations.

At the meeting, described by both leaders as productive, Blanco referred to the importance of the sugar trade to Cuba.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR

FL29045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has received in a formal ceremony the Honorable Mr Amir Uzzaman, who presented his credentials as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan's ambassador to Cuba. Jose R. Viera Linares, acting minister of foreign affairs, was also present. Representing the Directorate for Protocol were Rafael Hernandez, deputy director, and Francisco Marchante, chief of the department of diplomatic privileges.

After the ceremony, the ambassador went to Revolutionary Square and placed a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument.

LEADERS SIGN CONDOLENCE BOOK AT GUINEA EMBASSY

FL292000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, Communist Party Politburo member and vice president of the Council of State, have gone to the Embassy of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to sign the condolence book on the death of Ahmed Sekou Toure, the late president of that country. Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo member and Secretariat member, and Jose R. Viera, acting minister of foreign affairs, also went to the embassy.

Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque conveyed to Guinea's commercial attache the condolence of our government and Communist Party on their lamentable loss, and expressed the Cuban people's solidarity with the brother country of Guinea in its moment of pain.

CASTRO URGES LESS FUEL, ENERGY CONSUMPTION

FL291920 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has sent a message urging workers in Havana's Plant No 22, where engineering material is built, to intensify their fight against energy waste. He said that he has asked this from the nation as a whole and that the workers must decrease to a minimum their energy use. Fidel added that we must only use that energy which is essential and not a kilowatt or gram of fuel or oil must be wasted. Fidel Castro also said that energy conservation must become an integral part of our people's political awareness.

AGUIRRE DEL CRISTO VIEWS PEACE, NUCLEAR THREAT

FL292041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Interview with Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] We would like you to tell us about your recent tour after attending a WPC meeting.

[Aguirre del Cristo] Large demonstrations are being staged in Western and Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union calling for agreements to ban the use of nuclear weapons and to remove them from everywhere. Enemies are trying to lessen the importance of this movement but they are failing because the number of people and organizations joining the large demonstrations increases from day to day. There is a true indignation because of the terrible step the United States is taking by deploying the missiles. People have expressed their willingness to fight and their support for the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia to face the threat of a nuclear war.

[Reporter] How do you view the danger of a nuclear conflict in our America?

[Aguirre del Cristo] In several places on our continent, the United States already has deployed or transported nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are being carried in U.S. ships involved in the maneuvers that the Reagan government is staging in Central America against Nicaragua and El Salvador.

[Reporter] How do you think our people are faring in the fight for peace?

[Aguirre del Cristo] In our country the struggle for peace is the defense of our socialist achievements and the preparation of our country in case the imperialists dare take the bold step of attacking us. This is what struggling for peace means because Cuba today is a bastion of peace.

HIJACKED DELTA PLANE RETURNS TO UNITED STATES

FL291200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The Delta Boeing-727 plane that landed at Jose Marti International Airport early today has left for the United States. A U.S. citizen hijacked the aircraft as it was flying from New Orelans to Dallas. The hijacker turned himself over to Cuban authorities without offering any resistance.

Immigration officials reported that the plane carried 17 passengers and 7 crew members. This is the second U.S. airline plane hijacked to Havana this week.

REAGAN POLICY SAID AIMED AT INCREASING TENSION

FL282051 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave a speech before a group of U.S. insurance agents in which he once again showed that his policies are aimed at exacerbating international tensions and that he is using the arms race as his main foreign policy instrument.

Reagan mocked the other presidential contenders because of their leniency in showing goodwill and sincerity and their intentions to reach an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Reagan said that before his arrival in the White House, the United States had neglected the military buildup problem; hence, the necessity to increase the number of mass extermination weapons, which he is now taking care of.

Policy of 'Terror, Blood'

FL292004 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration will not stop its policy of terror and blood. Now the mining of Nicaraguan ports has just claimed another victim: the Liberian flagged ship Intershafer.

Previously, merchant vessels of Nicaragua, Panama, the Soviet Union, and the Netherland suffered similar damage and paid dearly in blood. When the Soviet tanker Lugansk was damaged by one of these mines placed by the CIA, the USSR Government blamed Washington for it and accused Reagan for this abominable terrorist act which violates the right to free navigation and must not be tolerated.

However, days have gone by and CIA agents continue to carry out pirate attacks and new ships are still being damaged by mines placed on orders from the White House. Washington does not change its murderous policy; on the contrary, it exacerbates it.

Turning its back on the Contadora Group's efforts for peace and the international cry for a solution to the region, the United States carries out and prepares new aggressive military exercises, supplies money and weapons to the counterrevolution, and gets ready to intervene in the area militarily. In sum, it is doing everything possible to continue to complicate the situation and move away from possible wise solutions just as it did before in Southeast Asia. This sowing of attacks, maneuvers, threats, and mines has begun to result in a harvest of terrible ruin that will be bloodier as imperialism increases its scorn for the peoples of the south, thus showing to humankind its criminal irresponsibility.

But this policy of state terrorism is not bearing the fruits the White House wants. History took it upon itself to show this in Vietnam, almost 10 years ago. Now Washington's criminal policy in Central America must make any U.S. citizen reflect, because as the saying goes: Those who sow winds will reap whirlwinds

SHULTZ CITED ON U.S. OPTIONS IN EL SALVADOR

FL291603 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] U.S. Secretay of State George Shultz has admitted to a Senate subcommittee Washington's lack of options in the event of a coup d'etat in El Salvador. Shultz did not mention any names but persons close to him did not deny that he was tacitly referring to ultrarightest candidate Roberto D'Aubuisson. In this regard, reliable sources noted that D'Aubuisson has the support of the most reactionary sectors within the Army.

The vote count of Sunday's electoral farce give a slight edge to the Christian Democratic Party headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte over the ultrarightest coalition headed by D'Aubuisson.

The media is suspicious of D'Aubuisson's complete silence. He was very aggressive during his campaign but now he seems to be waiting for the final results with more confidence.

Shultz said that even if a coup d'etat was staged the Reagan administration would continue to give military assistance to whatever regime was in power.

SALVADORAN ELECTIONS MARKED BY DISORGANIZATION

PA291837 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 28 Mar 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] Last Sunday, the day in which the electoral farce was held in El Salvador, was just another day in that Central American country's domestic strife. The FMLN captured 24 troops on various fronts, seizing 65 rifles and 4 machine guns and damaging a U.S.-made helicopter.

Of the country's 261 municipalities, no elections took place in 84, for they are under the control of the FMLN. In those places where the elections were held, the lack of organization fostered fraud of every variety. AFP correspondents in El Salvador reported that the ballot boxes were not supplied on time, that it was nearly noon before many voting booths opened, and that the voters could not find their names on the lists at their assigned voting booths. At the last minute the authorities permitted booth officials to accept votes from anyone, without resorting to the registry.

In a statement transmitted by the clandestine radios, Commander Joaquin Villalobos, FMLN General Command member, stressed that the FMLN forces did not boycott the elections. However, the war would not be suspended, Villalobos declared, as that would only have benefited the imperialists' plan, which was to cover up their interventionist plot.

Held Under Military Guard

PA281630 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] At least 29 important Salvadoran towns were left out of the elections, which started 3 hours late and without electric power in most parts of that Central American country. The elections were carried out under heavy military guard, and most of the ballots were transported by soldiers of the Salvadoran regime.

Although several of the eight candidates involved in the electoral farce claim to have won a majority of the votes, the main contenders are Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte and Major Roberto D'Aubuisson of the Nationalist Republican Alliance.

CCE Further Discredits Poll

FL281630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] The Salvadoran elections, rightly described as a farce, have become more discredited abroad by the admission of the Central Electoral Council [CCE] that it had issued the wrong information. On top of the fact that one had to wait for 2 days to learn what everybody already knew -- that the elections would not solve the conflict of that small Central American country -- the council first said that a certain candidate had won in one large department and later it announced that the winner was somebody else.

Indignation increases in El Salvador and this is natural because the lack of prestige of this farce surpassed all predictable levels. Vast sectors of the country protested the lack of organization and seriousness which characterized the farce.

GUATEMALAN ARMY FORCES MEN TO JOIN PATROLS

FL291455 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The Guatemalan Army forces all men between the ages of 18 and 55 to participate in the so-called civil defense patrols. Suchitepequez residents have made this report which, according to the media, coincides with a large counterinsurgency operation that is being carried out in that Guatemalan southwestern region. Some 2,500 civilian patrolmen, together with more than 2,000 Guatemalan soldiers, are participating in this operation.

According to reports, the soldiers force patrol members to treat citizens badly and even the civilian patrolmen have been beaten by soldiers.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA SEEKS HALT TO U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

PA291603 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 Mar 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] Nicaragua is engaged in intense diplomatic actions intended to contain the U.S. escalation of aggression in Central America.

That was the object of the visit that Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, made to Mexico a few days ago. He briefed Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid on all the details of the escalation of the state terrorism that the Reagan administration is conducting against Nicaragua. Daniel Ortega requested that the Contadora Group hold an emergency meeting to stop the military escalation and prevent a direct U.S. invasion in the area.

The presence of thousands of U.S. troops on the Honduran-Salvadoran border, the increased aid for the groups of former Somozist guardsmen, the terrorist escalation inside Nicaragua, the mining of ports, and other events constitute uncontestable evidence of Washington's preparations.

Ortega stated that the Contadora Group is Latin America's hope in preventing a U.S. military intervention and pointed out that Washington's military preparations in Central America should be given urgent attention. He added that the OAS cannot defend the interests of Latin America as long as the United States continues to be a member of that organization and to use the OAS to its exclusive advantage. Ortega also described as absurd Reagan's statement to the effect that Nicaragua must sever its relations with Cuba and the USSR as a prerequisite for improved relations between the United States and Managua.

Regarding bilateral negotiations with Honduras, Daniel Ortega said that any talks must be undertaken with the United States, which has transformed Honduras into a U.S. military base.

Denounces U.S. Actions to UN

PA291853 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Nicaragua has denounced before the United Nations the escalation of the undeclared war on the part of the United States against that Central American country. A note distributed at the UN by the Nicaraguan representative stresses that the increased U.S. military presence in Honduras is a serious factor that affects the Contadora Group process and threatens the security of the Central American nations.

The document notes that the increase of armed actions against Nicaragua coincides with the White House request for $21 million to finance the mercenary bands attacking the Nicaraguan population.

The Nicaraguan representative at the United Nations stressed the need for the Contadora Group to make every effort demanded by the situation in Central America and to insist that the United States cease its interference.

The Nicaraguan Government issued a communique in Managua warning that the U.S. military escalation in the area and the increased terrorist attacks against Nicaraguan targets make U.S. open intervention more imminent and further obstruct the Contadora Group peace efforts.

NICARAGUA'S DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT USSR

FL291440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] It has been announced in Managua that a high level delegation headed by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega will leave for the USSR today. A note issued by the Government House's Information and Press Directorate stated that the delegation, which also represents the FSLN, will also visit the DPRK.

CZECHOSLOVAK PRESIDENT RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S RUIZ

FL292100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1908 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia, has received Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan minister of planning, in a special audience in Prague. Ruiz arrived in Prague from the GDR.

At the meeting the two leaders exchanged views on Cuban-Czechoslovak cooperation and the present international situation, made worse by U.S. aggressive policy. The Czechoslovak president reiterated the solidarity of his country with the self-sacrificing struggle of Nicaragua in defense of the revolution and its achievements, which have been made in spite of imperialist aggressions. The Nicaraguan leader described Nicaraguan efforts to develop the economy in the midst of foreign aggression.

NICARAGUA ISSUES PROTEST NOTE ON LIBERIAN SHIP

FL291250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Another ship, a Liberian one, was damaged when it hit a mine as it was leaving the Port of Corinto. A vigorous protest note issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry blamed the U.S. Government for the casualties and damage which may have resulted from this incident.

The communique stated that there is no doubt that many mines were placed off Nicaragua ports by orders of the CIA, which is about to receive an additional $21 million to continue such actions. The note added that this new attack increases the number of Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Soviet, and Netherlands victims killed and injured by similar explosions.

Meanwhile, it was learned that three Piranha speedboats attacked a Nicaraguan coast guard ship which was involved in a patrol mission at the Port of Corinto. Three coast guard members were wounded in this attack. The return fire damaged one of the attacking vessels which was left behind in fire and adrift.

NICARAGUAN ASSEMBLY ISSUES DOCUMENT ON MEETING

FL281815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Mar 84

[By PRENSA LATINA's Francisco Irisarri]

[Text] The Sandinist Assembly, an advisory organization for the FMLN, has met for 3 days in Managua to study matters pertaining to the defense, preservation, consolidation, and promotion of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The third regular session -- which took place on 23, 24, and 25 March -- studied the increasingly aggressive and adventurous attitude of the United States Government, which is now using the necessary military means to launch a direct intervention into Central America.

A document, summarizing the items discussed, was carried by the media today. The document paid special attention to the increase in terrorist actions against Nicaragua, such as the mining of ports, which disregards international law and affects the advances made by the Contadora Group.

The document praised the decisive role played by the working people of Nicaragua in strengthening and mobilizing the Army, the reserve battalions, the militias, and the work done by the Ministry of Interior, as well as the people's productive labor. It also praised the response given by the organized peasants and the industrial and agricultural workers in backing the national economy. A reevaluation of the country's serious political, economic, and military situation -- due to increased U.S.-backed terrorism -- shows that it calls for a greater sacrifice from the heroic Nicaraguan people in building a new society.

PERUVIAN PAPERS REPORT KILLING OF 40 PEASANTS

PA291930 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] The Peruvian daily EL OBSERVADOR has revealed that over 40 peasants have been killed in recent days in Ayacucho and Huancavelica Departments in actions attributed to police and military forces.

EL DIARIO DE MARKA also affirmed that representatives of the 6,000 inhabitants of the Vinac, Vilca, and Manta Districts in Huancavelica asked deputy (Alejandro Olivera) to represent them before the Peruvian president, asking that he make guarantees for their lives.

Meanwhile, nearly 500 workers from the (Santander de Hoyon) mines in Lima Department have begun a march toward the Peruvian capital in support of the mining sector, which is striking for wage adjustments. An equal number of miners are scheduled to start a march tomorrow from the Buenaventura mining project toward Lima for similar purposes.

MEXICAN, COLOMBIAN PRESIDENTS SIGN DECLARATION

FL281550 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Colombian President Belisario Betancur have expressed in Bogota their determination to continue efforts for a political negotiated solution to the Central American conflict. A joint declaration signed last night stressed that the two chiefs of state paid special attention to the Central American situation. They made a thorough analysis of the peace efforts carried out by the Contadora Group which comprises, together with Colombia and Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. The Mexican president will leave Bogota today to continue his tour which includes Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, and Panama.

BOSCH QUOTED ON DOMINICAN-IMF NEGOTIATIONS

FL292128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1911 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Former President of the Dominican Republic Juan Bosch has said that his country has fallen into the hands of the IMF, and he has alerted his people on the consequence of a new agreement with that organization. While speaking about the negotiations between the Government of the Dominican Republic and an IMF delegation that will be renewed in Santo Domingo in the next few days, Bosch told PRENSA LATINA that these are secret negotiations about which the Congress and the people are not being informed. Bosch stated that the IMF had granted the Dominican Republic contingency credits amounting to more than $400 million and that the state is in serious jeopardy, about which the people know nothing. He said that the Dominican Liberation Party, which he leads, is fully aware of the great harm that will be done to the Dominican economy by the burdensome terms imposed by the IMF.

PRESIDENT DEFENDS IMF AGREEMENT, URGES SUPPORT

FL282250 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 20 Mar 84 pp 1, 4

[By Maximo Manuel Perez]

[Excerpts] Azua -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco said here yesterday that the expanded facility agreement with the International Monetary Fund would allow the country to gain time to organize its resources "and fight other battles to ensure victory."

At the same time, the chief of state appealed to the Dominican people to support the government in the battles it is waging to overcome the economic crisis, eliminate misery and unemployment, "and create a just and vigorous development."

Jorge Blanco denied that the agreement with the IMF constitutes a pitiful abandonment of the country's financial sovereignty. He maintained that the agreement is part of the war the government is currently waging against the country's economic crisis, which is fueled by the "errors and irresponsible postponements by earlier administrations."

Jorge Blanco referred to the negotiations with the IMF and to the country's economic situation during a speech given in the park on 19 March to commemorate the 140th anniversary of the Battle of 19 March.

"No army, no matter how powerful, can win a war if it lacks the necessary morale; if its leaders lack unity or suffer from discord because of ambition for power or personal conflicts; if it lacks the required unity of purpose and discipline necessary to achieve an objective," added Jorge Blanco.

He emphasized that in this sense, those same principles can be perfectly applied to the political and administrative leadership of the state, especially when the nation confronts adversaries as powerful as an economic crisis, which has accumulated over a long period and which was created by internal factors such as errors and omissions by the leadership over many years."

RADIO STATION CLOSED; MANAGER TO STAND TRIAL

FL282150 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 20 Mar 84 pp 1, 4

[By Maximo Manual Perez]

[Excerpts] Azua -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco announced today that the radio station "Radio Central" would remain closed and that the case would be taken to the courts. The president also said that the station's manager and a reporter would stand trial.

When reporters interviewed Jorge Blanco on the decision by the Telecommunications Ministry to close the station, the chief of state reacted by asking them if they were familiar with the Law of Expression and Dissemination of Thought.

He said that the closing of Radio Central would remain in effect until the nation's courts decide the case. "We are going to wait to hear what the courts say regarding the Law of Expression and Dissemination of Thought."

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED, ELECTIONS UPCOMING

FL291655 Bridgetown CANA in English 1515 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, March 29 (CANA) -- The Antigua and Barbuda Parliament was today dissolved to pave the way for general elections which must be held at the earliest within 21 days. Acting on the request of Prime Minister Vere Bird, Governor-General Sir Wilfred Jacobs yesterday signed a proclamation dissolving the 17-seat House of Representatives with effect from today. An election writ has not been issued but the poll is expected mid April, a full year ahead of schedule.

The four political parties here are already into intense campaigning for the election which will be the first since Antigua and Barbuda attained political independence from Britain on November 1, 1981.

UN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTED

FL291555 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Antigua and Barbuda is receiving $2 million in agricultural development from the World Food Program. The United Nations program has been implemented to help Antigua and Barbuda achieve self-sufficiency in vegetable and food crop production, and also upgrade the sugar and cotton industries. It is hoped the revival of agriculture in the country will provide much needed employment, import substitution, and the earnings of foreign exchange.

BERMUDA

HONG KONG FIRM MOVES TO AVOID LEASE EXPIRATION

FL291701 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] One of Hong Kong's top trading firms, Jardin-Mathesen, is moving its international operations to Bermuda. Company chairman Simon Kesak said the move is taking place because of uncertainty about Hong Kong's future, when Britain's lease expires in 1997. Mr Kesak said the main reason for the move to Bermuda is to ressure the company's business partners it will continue to operate under British law in the long term.

DOMINICA

CHARLES ON GRENADA PEACEKEEPING INVOLVEMENT

FL291510 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] In Dominica, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said Wednesday, she expected Dominica's contribution to the Caribbean Peacekeeping Forces in Grenada to end by November 1985, 2 years after the coup that prompted their presence. Dominican police officers were part of the six nation Caribbean contingent sent into Grenada last October to help U.S. troops establish security.

U.S. Army teams have trained and equipped some 80 Dominican officers in basic military skills as part of a training program for regional forces set up after the October Grenada intervention.

BANANA GROWERS OBJECT TO GROUP REORGANIZATION

FL271417 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] The Dominica Assembly was scheduled Monday to debate a reorganization of the island's crucial banana industry, despite objections from many producers of the crop. The reorganization would comprise passage of a bill to establish a new banana growers association and another bill that would set up a banana marketing corporation. Both bills are linked to an agreement between the government of Dominica and the U.S. Agency for International Development that would provide financial assistance for the ailing industry which is the country's main foreign exchange earner. Banana growers are reported to favor instead a strengthening of the existing banana growers association.

GRENADA

NEW PARTY CHARGES ILL TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS

FL261320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2128 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, March 25 (CANA) -- A new Grenada political party has asked the interim government to investigate charges of ill treatment of illegal immigrants in Trinidad and Tobago. The National Democratic Party (NDP) said it had information that about 400 Grenadians were subjected to "very inhumane conditions" by prison authorities in the neighbouring Republic. The NDP, said in its newsletter VISION that it had written to the caretaker administration asking that the matter be investigated.

Trinidad and Tobago, 90 miles south of here, recently announced a crackdown on illegal immigration.

JAMAICA

STANDBY CREDIT NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF CONCLUDED

FL282042 Bridgetown CANA in English 1543 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Mar 28 (CANA) -- Jamaica and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have concluded negotiations for a badly needed stand-by credit facility for this Caribbean island, and it is now just for the letter of intent to be approved by the IMF's board, Prime Minister Edward Seaga, has announced. It is expected that the facility will be for U.S. 180 million dollars and will run for 15 months.

Seaga told Parliament last night that he had little doubt the programme would be approved by the board and that he expected the package to come on stream during May.

"Passage through the board cannot be considered a formality, but...once it has the blessing of the staff it is usually accorded favourable treatment," said Seaga, who is also Jamaica's finance minister. Therefore, he added, six months since the last Jamaica/IMF agreement "we are now on the verge of putting a new agreement in place which will come formally into operation in the month of May."

Jamaica was forced into negotiations for the stand-by credit when the fund threw out the previous Extended Fund Facility (EFF) following the government's failure last September of economic performance criteria. The absence of an agreement with the fund meant a sharpening of Jamaica's foreign exchange crisis. The country not only missed the resources from the IMF but could not command loans and other aid from Western institutions without the IMF's seal of approval.

In fact, the formalisation of an agreement in principle for creditor banks to roll over until 1990 some U.S. 166 million dollars in loans that would have fallen due between July 1983 and March next year, has been held up pending conclusion of the IMF agreement. So too has been government's efforts to raise U.S. 18 million dollars in new loans from the creditor banks.

GLEANER DIRECTOR WANTS PRIVATELY OWNED RADIO, TV

FL300210 Bridgetown CANA in English 1914 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 29 (CANA) -- Oliver Clarke, whose Gleaner Newspaper Company has under successive Jamaica governments failed to secure a radio or television licence, has again told the administration to open up the electronic media to private enterprise. "I think overall that it is time Jamaica had a choice, a greater choice, whether it is the GLEANER or somebody else," the GLEANER chairman and director said. "I think its about time that people are allowed to make the choice," he told Rotarians.

There are two radio systems here, the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation (JBC), which also operates the lone television channel, and Radio Jamaica (RJR) in which the government has a 25 per cent shareholding with the rest in the hands of people-based organisations such as the trade unions and the church. When the Seaga government came to office it said that it was providing three-year moratorium on new electronic media licences so that the JBC could reach a relatively sound financial base.

Clarke, noting that the government has been in office for over three years, asked "where we are in relation to the moratorium." He said that the financial welfare of the JBC was a matter of concern, and wondered why the government had failed to appoint a new board to run the corporation since the firing of the previous one nearly a year ago. "I think the government is acting in a manner that is less than responsible in failing to appoint a board to direct that institution," he said.

The STAR (evening) are the only dailies here since the collapse of the Jamaica DAILY NEWS a year ago, said his company had no wish to have a newspaper monopoly. [sentence as received]

"I think with the newspaper business we do not seek to be a monopoly nor do we wish to remain one. We would hope eventually that the same policy would be adopted in all other areas of the media," he said. Clarke said that economic conditions worldwide had hit newspapers, and those in Jamaica had suffered under the impact of currency devaluations. If the GLEANER was forced to remain locked into the newspaper business, it would be in an area that was worldwide "in very serious financial problems and (where) the traditional form of newspaper as a paper of record and a relatively up product, is one that throughout the world is disappearing," Clarke said. He noted that, to survive, newspapers had to become more popular, appealing to the more sensational.

Said Clarke: "I think the continuing refusal of successve governments in Jamaica to allow well-established news papers to branch out into electronic media is an unfortunate policy, is wrong and ultimately to the detriment of everybody in the country."

TRADE BALANCE WITH CANADA REMAINS FAVORABLE

FL282052 Bridgetown CANA in English 1838 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 28 (CANA) -- Trade between Jamaica and Canada fell slightly last year, but this island maintained its significant trade balance, the GLEANER newspaper here reported today. The paper, in a dispatch from Toronto, said that Jamaican sales to Canada in 1983 amounted to 109.8 million (Can) dollars, 45.5 million (Can) dollars more than the island bought from Canada. However, the Jamaican sales were a 12.3 per cent decline on the 1982 figure of 125.2 million dollars. Jamaica's positive trade balance also fell by 21.3 per cent from the 1982 figure of 57.7 million dollars. In that year, Canada exported 67.5 million dollars worth of products to Jamaica.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH OCCIDENTAL OIL

FL281841 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] The Government of Jamaica and the Occidental Petroleum Corporation have reached agreement on what Prime Minister Edward Seaga called: a first really significant step in addressing sources of alternative energy for Jamaica. The agreements included plans by Occidental to convert much of Jamaica's electrical power to coal, to evaluate oil drilling possibilities, and to supply agricultural materials for manufacturing liquid acid fertilizer. The company would also seek to increase the island's sea production. Occidental would import coal, lessening the burden on the Jamaican Government in paying for petroleum with precious foreign exchange. The agreement was part of Occidental's contribution to the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES POSTPONING LOCAL ELECTIONS

FL282104 Bridgetown CANA in English 1639 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 28 (CANA) -- The Jamaican Government has taken to Parliament legislation to postpone local government elections for at least a year -- a move that has drawn sharp response from the opposition People's National Party (PNP).

Local government elections, held every three years, were to take place anytime between March and June this year. But according to bills tabled in the House of Representatives Tuesday, the government said it was unlikely that a revised voters list would be ready in time. Government is therefore seeking to have the polls deferred until to the end of June next year. The acts would be in force until the end of December 1985 after which they would expire. However, People's National Party leader, Michael Manley, said that his organisation rejected any attempt by the ruling Jamaica Labour Party to postpone the elections for a year. He said the electoral office felt that a new voters system would be ready by mid-year. "In fact, the electoral office is working around the clock to have the new system ready by June," Manley declared.

The holding of elections has been a controversial subject here since Prime Minister Edward Seaga's calling of a snap national poll last December on an outdated voters list and without previously agreed electoral reforms. The PNP boycotted the election claiming that by using the 1980 voters register the government had disfranchised 150,000 young people who had come of age since then and kept on the list about 100,000 people who had either died or emigrated. Further, it claimed Seaga had reneged on a pledge between both parties in 1980 that no further elections would be held here without the implementation of a system that would identify voters through photographs and thumbprints. The special identification system is now being prepared, and earlier this year electoral officials had said that the system should be ready by mid-year.

Early February, minister responsible for electoral affairs, Bruce Golding, had announced that the local government poll would not be held this month to allow for the revised electoral system to be in place, which he also expected to be by June. Golding had, however, qualified his remarks with a statement that he had no authority to himself to call or postpone the elections, bringing a warning from the PNP that any attempt to "hoodwink" the nation would bring serious consequences. In his latest statement PNP leader Manley repeated that his party did not recognise the December general elections as valid and genuine, and that a new poll should be called when the electoral system is ready. But without prejudice to the questions of general elections, the party asserted that the municipal polls should be held as soon as the new list and identification cards are ready, Manley said. "The People's National Party will not stand by and see the continued manipulation of the system and calls on the country to join in the call for the holding of the parish council elections as soon as the new voters lists and I.D. cards are ready," Manley said.

ST LUCIA

80 POLICEMEN TRAINED IN PARAMILITARY TACTICS

FL281843 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] In St Lucia, after 12 weeks, eight paratroopers from the U.S. Army's 7th Special Forces Group have completed training members of the Royal St Lucia Police in paramilitary tactics. Eighty members of the local force graduated from the 12-week course and will join other soldiers and law enforcement officers from neighboring nations in police and security duties in Grenada as part of the Caribbean Peacekeeping Forces.

St Lucia's police commissioner noted that the island needed to prepare its officers to deal with any kind of uprising. He also said that it is essential to have police officers in the Caribbean region properly trained and equipped.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

MINISTER ON CONTINUING PROTECTIONIST POLICIES

FL291600 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The Trinidadian minister of industry, commerce, and consumer affairs says his government will continue its protectionist policy to assist local industry. Mr Desmond Cartey noted that 1983 had been the most critical year for the regional integration movement because of the currency devaluation, balance of payment problems, and what he calls bad faith among certain members of the community. Last year Trinidad and Tobago instituted a series of measures to concert foreign exchange.

DLM STATEMENT CALLS FOR ELECTIONS IN 1985

FL282116 Bridgetown CANA in English 1624 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 28 (CANA) -- The tiny fledgling Democratic Labor Movement (DLM) headed by former University of Guyana lecturer Paul Tennassee has launched a campaign for a united front and free and fair elections in 1985. A DLM statement said the poll was needed to "give leadership and to advise on a path out of our present national crisis."

The DLM has set up a Patriotic Co-orientation Council, which said the organisation's membership has been increasing enormously.

"Our ideological, political, and economic positions are quite popular with the grass roots of Guyana, and for the first time the Guyanese people are being given an opportunity to struggle with an authentic democratic centre movement," the DLM said.

The statement also expressed strong opposition to the Albour Amendment Bill which was approved in the National Assembly (parliament) on March 16, describing it as "the final legal blow to the Guyanese labour movement."

It called on members of parliament, particularly those of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) and United Force (UF), to withdraw "immediately from the illegal People's National Congress (PNC) parliament until a new labour law which guarantees democratic unionism is legislated."

Guyana's National Assembly (parliament) approved the bill this month, giving the president power to direct pay increases in the public services, and among other things, permits the umbrella Trades Union Congress (TUC), controlled by the Forbes Burnham government, to enter into collective agreements on behalf of workers who may already be represented by independent unions.

The opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) says the controversial measure "dismantles trade union conventions and laws," while the bar association argues the bill removes the protection of property rights enshrined in the Constitution.

WPA EXPRESSES SURPRISE AT CLP LEADER'S STATEMENT

FL292250 Bridgetown CANA in English 2031 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 29 (CANA) -- The small leftist Working People's Alliance (WPA) said today it was surprised at a statement by the jailed leader of the Toronto-based Conservative Liberal Party (CLP) of Guyana that the group was interested in entering an arrangement with the WPA.

Guyanese Keith Moonasar is serving time in a United States jail after pleading guilty to the unlawful possession of weapons linked to an alleged plot to overthrow the government of President Forbes Burnham.

A WPA spokesman said the opposition group was surprised "as we do not subscribe to or support violence as a means of removing a government from office." He said the party's executive will "no doubt meet to examine the implications of the suggestion."

5,000 CITIZENS IN CANADA AS ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

FL282033 Bridgetown CANA in English 1515 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Toronto, Canada, March 28 (CANA) -- There are about 5,000 illegal immigrants from Guyana currently in Canada, according to Sukhram Ramkissoon, a prominent immigration consultant here. He said that in the past two months Guyanese had been arriving here at a rate of about 100 a day. He said at least 500 of these new arrivals were on the waiting list for refugee status.

Ramkissoon, however, observed that Canada's announced visa requirement for all persons arriving from Guyana will curb the flow of Guyanese into Canada.

Canada has already granted refugee status to several Guyanese families who claimed that they were under severe constraints in their native land. An Immigration Department spokesman said such applicants were being considered on an individual and humanitarian basis. "There is no blanket amnesty or refugee scheme for Guyanese," he stressed.

Unofficial reports here indicate that some Guyanese have succeeded in entering the United States via Canada by unlawful means. In a recent case, a group of Guyanese men were arrested on the border near Buffalo, New York, as they were being smuggled into the United States in crates of furniture.

Asked to confirm reports that hundreds of Guyanese have applied here for refugee status, a Canadian immigration spokesman said only that the number was "very large."

BRIEFS

CANADIAN DAIRY GRANT -- Georgetown, Guyana, March 27 (CANA) -- Canada has provided a grant of 146,700 dollars (Can) to the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), from which Guyana will receive assistance for a milk self-sufficiency programme, a spokesman for the Canadian High Commission here said. Chairman of CARDI, Guyanese Gavin Kennard, received the cheque from Canadian High Commissioner to Guyana Julian Payne for the new dairy development programme. At present Guyana imports about 75 percent of dairy products and because of foreign exchange problems, the government has launched a programme to make the nation self-sufficient in milk supplies. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1718 GMT 27 Mar 84 FL]

ECUADOR

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ANNOUNCES ELECTION FIGURES

PA280309 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal today announced the official figures of the national election for president and deputies. The official proclamation of the winners will take place next Thursday during a special ceremony being prepared by the tribunal.

The presidential candidates and their alternate, who will participate in the second round to elect the president of Ecuador for the next 4 years, are those from the Democratic Left [ID] in an alliance with the People, Change, and Democracy movement, and those from the National Reconstruction Front.

Borja and Rigail enjoy an advantage of about 34,000 votes over their immediate runners-up, Febres Cordero and Penaherrera.

As for national and provincial benches, the ID and the Social Christian Party will occupy a large number of them, followed closely by the Concentration of Popular Forces, the Democratic Party, and the other parties that participated in the elections. These parties will hold two benches or fewer in the Congress to be inaugurated on 10 August.

UNIDENTIFIED MEN ATTACK POST, SEIZE WEAPONS

PA271949 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Six machinegun-carrying men attacked the military customs post on Manoshka Street in Quito early this morning. According to unofficial reports, the attackers, four dark and two fair, took away an indeterminate numbers of weapons.

During the action, which occurred at 0200 this morning, two military customs police members were wounded. Military sources declined to give additional information, but local residents said that the unidentified men arrived at 0200 in a Blazer-type station wagon, and, after (?observing) the guard's movements, carried out the attack. It has been reported that the Criminal Investigation Service [Servicio de Investigacion Criminal] has begun efforts to find the attackers.

SURINAME

FINANCE MINISTER ON ECONOMY, LACK OF CURRENCY

FL291500 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] An import ban has gone into effect in Suriname now that Finance Minister Fong Poen has determined the banks will no longer be allowed to extend credit for transactions with foreign countries. The Dutch news agency ANP says it obtained this information in banking circles in Paramaribo.

So far there has been no official announcement of the measure in Suriname. The banks refer to the measure as a very serious development. Seventy percent of trade and industry in Suriname depends on imports, including the import of such essential commodities as oil, machine parts, and medical supplies.

Finance Minister Fong Poen's drastic measure is undoubtedly linked to the precarious financial position of Suriname where the currency reserve is said to have dwindled to about 50 million Surinamese guilders; this is regarded as an absolute minimum. It is feared in Paramaribo that serious economic disruption is imminent. The trade unions meanwhile have asked for an emergency meeting with the government in connection with the situation.